CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

WHISTLING DOWN THE WIND.

(Eight or ten years ago nearly every engineer on the New York and New England railroad seemed to have a wife or sweetheart in New Brighton, Conn., and as the trains passed through the town, the men in the cab whistled a private salute to some fair one until the din grew so complicated and continuously ear-splitting that the town authorities put a stop to it by forbidding the sounding of any save the regulation signals by engineer or stoker.)

It's noon when "Thirty-five" is due,
And she comes on time like a flash of light;
You can hear her whistle—"Too-te-too!"
Long ere the pilot swings in sight;
Bill Madden is driving her in to-day,
And he's calling his sweetheart far away—
Gertrude Hurd lives down by the mill—
You might see her blushes—she knows it's Bill—
"Tru-die—Trudie! Trudie—True!"

Six-five a. m. there's a local comes,
Makes up at Bristol, running east,
And the way her whistle sings and hums
Is a living caution to man and beast;
Every one knows who Clemens calls—
Little Lou Jennings, down by the falls;
Summer or winter, always the same,
She hears her lover calling her name—
"Lou-i-e—Lou-ie-e—Lou—!"

At one-forty-nine, old sixty-four—
Boston express, runs east, clear through—
Drowns her racket and rumble and roar
With the softest whistle that ever blew;
Away on the farther edge of the town,
Sweet Sue Winthrop's eyes of brown
Shine like the starlight, bright and clear,
When she hears the whistle of Abel Gear—
"You-ou Sue-ue-ue!"

Along at midnight a freight comes in—
Leaves Berlin sometime—I don't know when,
But it rumbles along with a heavy din
Till it reaches the Y-switch there, and then—
The clearest notes of the sweetest bell
That e'er from a brazen goblet fell,
Wake Nellie Minton out of her dreams,
To her like a wedding bell it seems—
"Nell-ll! Nell-ll-ll! Nell-ll!"

So it goes on, all day and all night,
Till the old folks have voted the thing a bore;
Spinsters and bachelors say it ain't right,
For folks to go courting with such a roar!"
But the engineers their kisses will blow
From the whistle valve to the girls they know;
And the stokers the names of their sweethearts tell
With the "Belle! Nell! Dell!" of the swaying bell.
—Bob Burdette in Los Angeles Times.

AT LAST

When on my day of life night is falling,
And in the winds from unsunned spaces blown,
I hear far voices out of darkness calling
My feet to paths unknown.

Thou who hast made my home of life so pleasant,
Leave not its tenant when its walls decay;
O Love divine, O Helper ever present,
Be thou my strength and stay!

Be near me when all else from me is drifting;
Earth, sky, home's pictures, days of shade and shine,
All kindly faces to my own uplifting
The love which answers mine.

I have but Thee, O Father! Let thy spirit
Be with me, then, to comfort and uphold;
No gate of pearl, no branch of palm I merit,
Nor street of shining gold.

Suffice it if, my good and ill unreckoned,
And both forgiven through thy unbounding grace,
I find myself by hands familiar beckoned
Unto my fitting place—

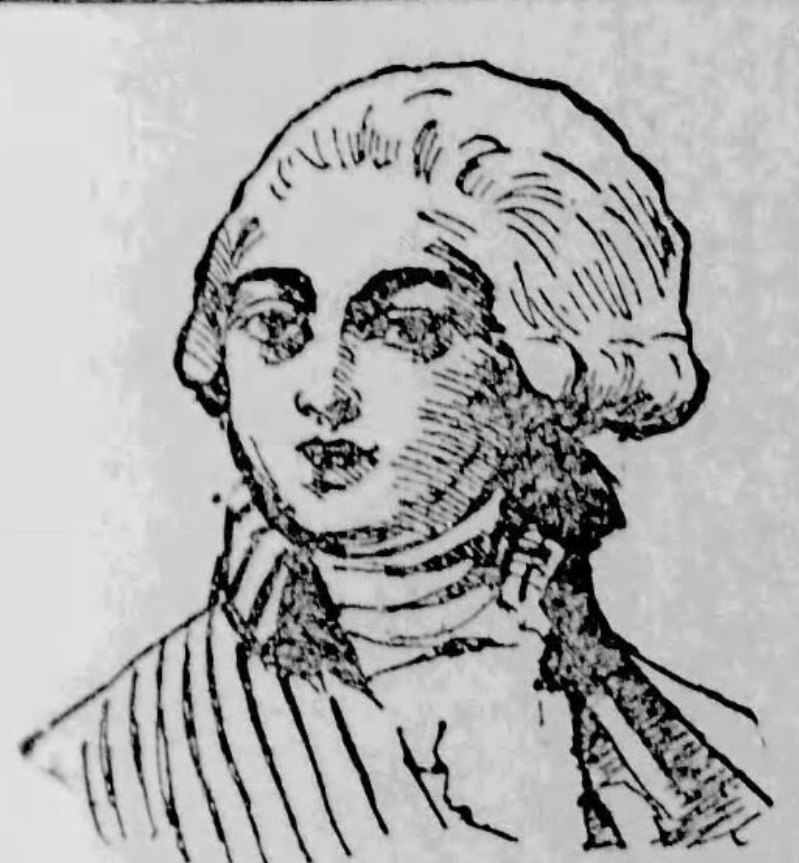
Some humble door among Thy many mansions,
Some sheltering shade where sin and sorrow cease,
And flows forever through heaven's green expansions
The river of Thy peace.

There, from the music round about me stealing,
I fain would learn the new and holy song,
And find at last beneath Thy trees of healing,
The life for which I long.
—John Greenleaf Whittier.

Miscellany.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AS A LAD

This portrait was given by Washington to his old friend, Capt. Venamon, with whose family he was intimate, says the New York Herald. Capt. Venamon died



PORTRAIT MADE ABOUT THE TIME HE CUT DOWN THE CHERRY TREE.

seventy-five years ago, and was buried at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, Pa., about fifteen miles south of Philadelphia. The family homestead is still to be seen there.

After the captain's death the picture passed into the hands of his wife, who bequeathed it to her niece, Maria Venamon Williamson, who in turn left it to her daughter, who was named after the Venamon family. This daughter married a Mr. Baker and died about seven years ago. The picture then became the property of her daughter, Miss Margaretta H. Baker. Miss Baker's uncle (her mother's brother), Mr. Williamson, is still living at St. Michael's, Md. He is now 71 years of age. His wife is also living with him. Mr. Williamson remembers that the picture was given by Mrs. Venamon to his mother, Maria Venamon Williamson, who gave it to her daughter.

A Proper Response.

Mamma—Why did you let him kiss you?

Daughter—Well, he was so nice: he asked me——

Mamma—But haven't I told you you must learn to say "No"?

Daughter—That's what I did say. He asked me if I'd be very angry if he kissed me.—Philadelphia Press.

Art Doesn't Always Pay.

Affable Passenger—Indeed, and you are a musical hall artist. I am a banker, and I think it is twenty years since I was in a music hall.

Music Hall Artist (regretfully)—And I'm certain, guv'nor, it's twenty years since I was in a bank.—Moonshine.

PHOTOGRAPHS A SINKING SHIP

Snap Shots of a Japanese Vessel Taking a Final Plunge into the Sea.

The privilege of photographing a sinking ship and especially a ship that is obliging enough to take its final plunge with its nose pointed straight for the bottom, is not likely to fall to the lot of more than one photographer in several years.

The photographs from which the accompanying cuts are made depict, in four scenes, the death agony of a noble ship. They were caught by one of the voyagers.

These photographs were enlarged from the originals, made by Cecil Lightfoot, a young English engineer, in July, 1898.

The steamship is the Tai Taku. She had been built in England for a Japanese company and when the accident occurred was bound for Japan on her maiden trip.

Mr. Lightfoot was accompanying the ship for the purpose of inspecting the Tai Taku's refrigerating machinery. The ship was a large and handsome craft.

On a foggy morning at 4 o'clock, when the Tai Taku was off Cape Finisterre, she was in collision with another vessel. It took but a few moments to convince the captain that the ship was lost. There had been a great hole crushed in the starboard bow, and the ship began to settle by the head. The boats were ordered lowered and those who could rushed back to their rooms before embarking, in the hope of saving something from their possessions.

When Mr. Lightfoot reached his cabin the first thing that caught his eye was his camera, and quickly seizing it he hurried on deck.

The boats got away safely astern. The fog was still dense and the boats hovered near the vessel at a safe distance.

Suddenly at about 6 o'clock, the fog lifted and the sun came out bright and clear. The sea was calm. When Mr. Lightfoot saw the Tai Taku with her bow well down in the water it flashed over him that here was an excellent opportunity for a snapshot. He was fortunate enough to secure an excellent negative.

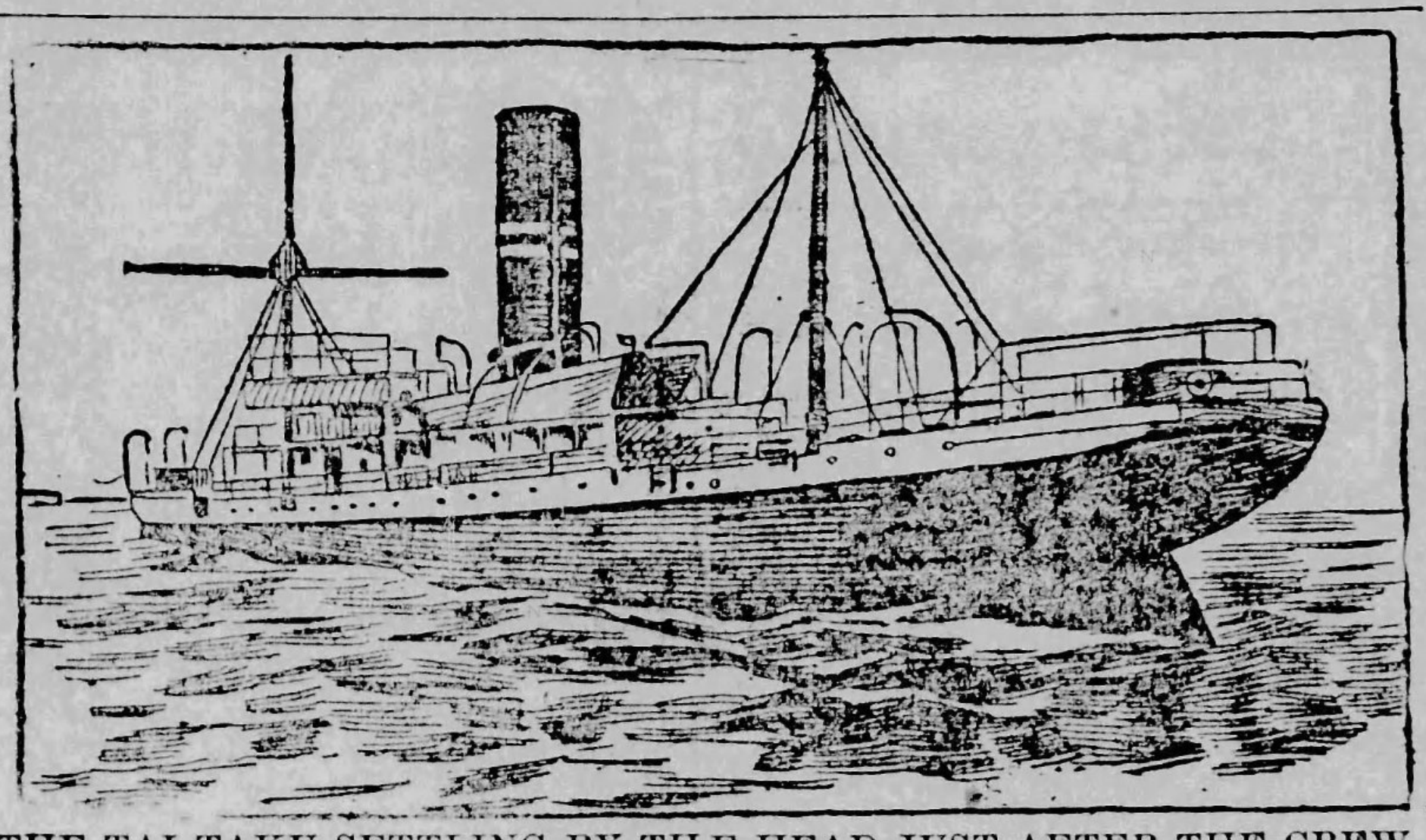
Mr. Lightfoot waited half an hour and then took another snapshot. The pressure of the water at the bow had forced a bulkhead.

About half an hour passed before the third picture was made. The ship was now in its last throes. The compressed gasses were being forced out, causing a dark cloud visible above the funnel.

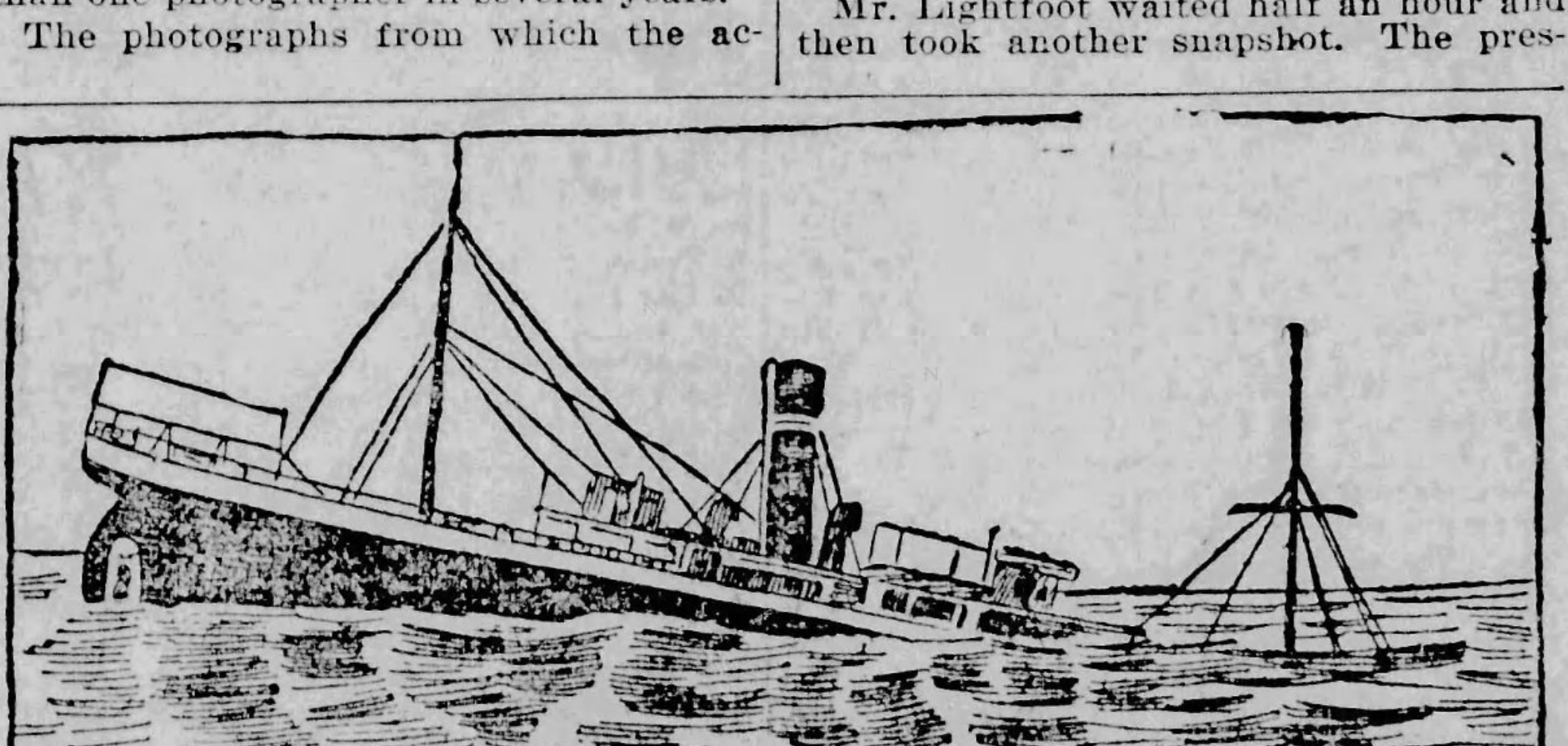
The sharp inclination of the vessel loosened the machinery, which, with other contents of the ship, went crashing down toward the bow, making a frightful noise.

Fearing the whirlpool that would be caused when the big ship went under orders were given to row further away.

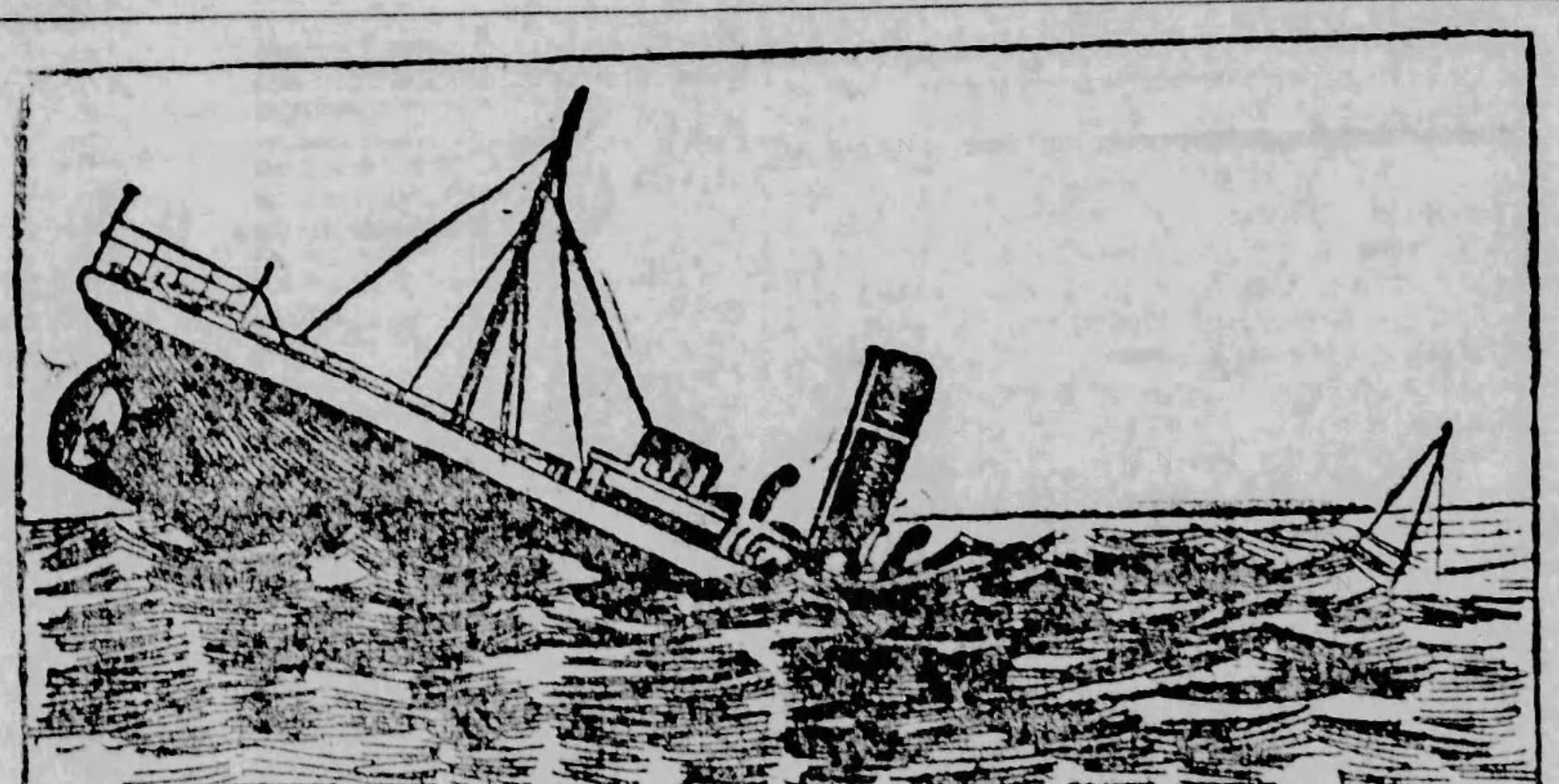
Mr. Lightfuoot, in the meantime, changed the plates as quickly as he could and secured the final photograph, which shows the Tai Taku just before she sank. The time between the third and fourth photographs did not exceed a minute and a half.—Chicago Chronicle.



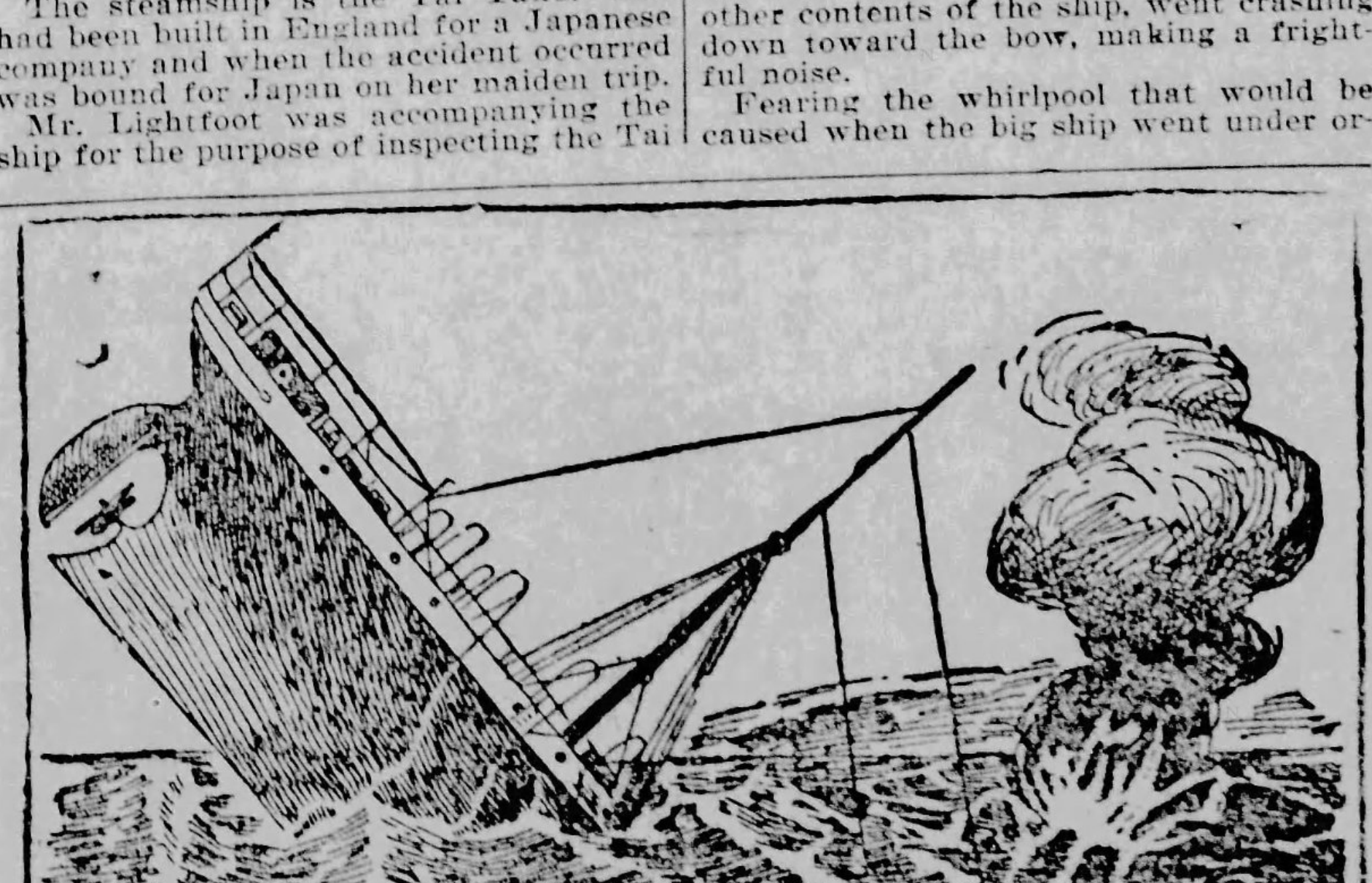
THE TAI TAKU SETTLING BY THE HEAD JUST AFTER THE CREW HAD LEFT.



"HALF AN HOUR LATER THE BOW SUBMERGED, A BULKHEAD HAVING GIVEN WAY."

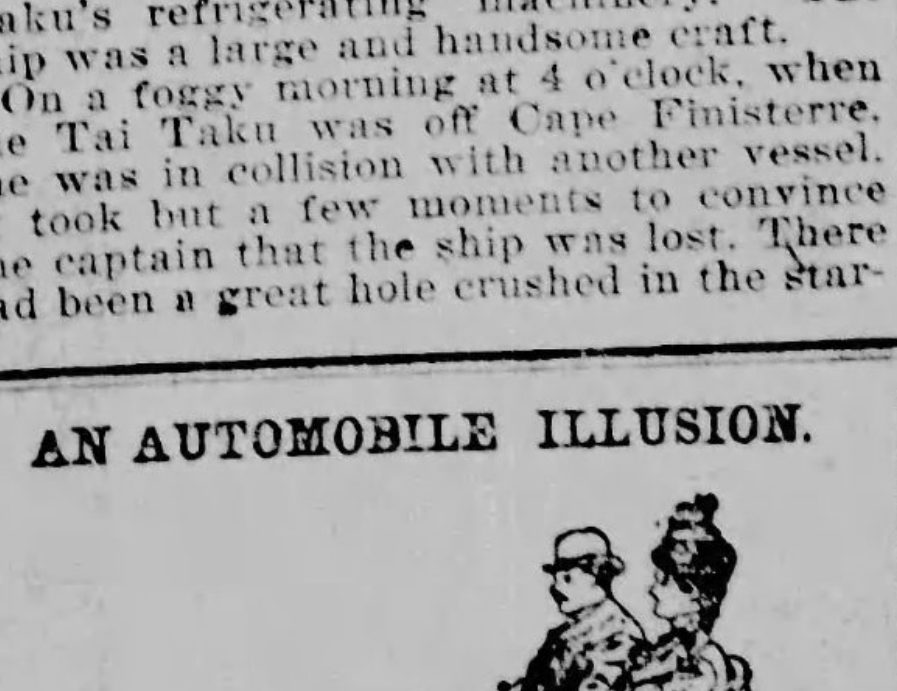


"AS THE SHIP REARS THE MACHINERY BREAKS LOOSE AND CRASHES THROUGH THE REMAINING BULKHEAD."



"A MINUTE AND A HALF LATER THE TAI TAKU PLUNGED TO THE BOTTOM."

AN AUTOMOBILE ILLUSION.



Swing this picture around swiftly before your eyes and you will see the automobile go.

How He Drew It.

As the man with the long hair passed, one of the party remarked: "I saw him draw a gun yesterday."

"Is it possible?" was the reply. "Why, he doesn't look like a desperate character."

"He isn't," answered the man who was giving the information. "He's an artist."

It Spreads.

Examiner—Now, children, who can tell me what an epidemic is? What! None of you? Let me prompt your memory. It is something that spreads. And now—ah, I see one of you knows. What is it, my little friend?

"Jam, sir."—Tit-Bits.

Confirmatory.

Old Friend—Lucilla, do you remember you used to say all the nice men were married?

Young Wife (of about a year's standing)—Yes, and I have found out now that they were."

MOUNTAINEERS OF THE SOUTH

They Are a Distinctive Race and Much Given to Turbulence.

In the wilds of the Allegheny mountains dwell a people wholly distinct in manners, customs and disposition from the general run of Americans. They number about 2,500,000, and occupy parts of eight states. Their land is as large as the German empire, and nearly as wild, and as full of romance as was Germany before Napoleon began his wholesome raids of disinfection. The mountaineers are of Anglo-Saxon origin but have been stranded here for a hundred years, while the march of civilization passed over them and ahead, north and south. The ancestors of most of them helped build the republic, and nearly every man, woman and child is eligible by ancestry to the revolutionary or colonial societies. They have remained loyal to the early traditions of the republic, and resent any attempt to win public office through trickery.

Though prisoners of poverty these people are not beggars. There are no millionaires among them nor any tramps. Many are illiterate, but they are not ignorant. They display remarkable ingenuity in overcoming in their uneducated ways the obstacles that surround them, but knowing that they are peculiar in their methods, they are sensitive and clannish. Like the wild animals about them, they shrink from the centers of civilization. They are by nature religious, and are inclined to regard statements in the Bible as final.

Their personality is well known to all the earth from the many pictures drawn from among them by the literary world, but what is generally ignored is their intense desire for education. Their forefathers believed in education also and lost no time in founding seats of learning. Being conservative, they naturally cling to these institutions. Even if so disposed, they are not able to attend the more favored colleges at a distance. If their great need is to be adequately met, educational facilities must be placed within their reach.

Washington college, East Tennessee, is one of these old schools. It is in the geographical center of this vast mountain region. It is in the upper valley of the Tennessee river and on the branch of the Southern railway which follows this natural outlet of the Cumberland and Blue Ridge country. Its site is near the junction of Tennessee with North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky.

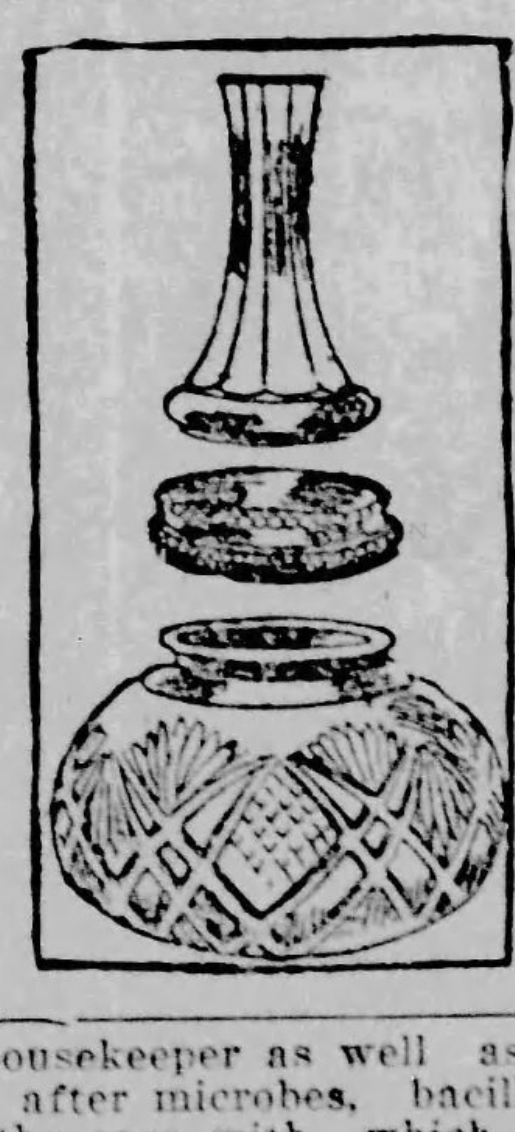
This college was founded in 1780, by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and named in honor of Washington, on motion of Gen. John Sevier, the hero of King's mountain, in 1795. He and several of his companions were among its charter trustees. Dr. Samuel Doak, Princeton, 1775, was its first president, and Princeton men have been connected with it almost continuously from the first.

But its history has been no less pathetic than that of the people whose privations and sufferings it has shared alike in war and peace. It has had to put the cost of education within the reach of the poor at its very doors, so that its income has been necessarily small.

The college has adopted a novel plan of permitting students to work for an education. A farm of 100 acres was purchased in 1893 and a home was built for the students, who worked the farm in lieu of college athletics, thus producing their own living. The results thus far have been quite satisfactory. The college has planned to equip this department more adequately.

NEW WATER BOTTLE, EASILY CLEANED

One of the latest articles patented is a water bottle in three sections. The upper and lower portions are of glass, while the middle section is of silver, binding the other two sections. While this form of bottle affords opportunity for using ice in the water, the chief reason for its existence, which will appeal to the housekeeper as well as to the searcher after microbes, bacilli germs, etc., is the ease with which it can be thoroughly cleansed.



An ice chamber is another improvement in this bottle, as its use keeps the ice separated from the water or other beverage in the bottle.

LOST HIS EYES IN WASHING HIS FACE

Occasionally a man, if he is extremely careless and awkward, will jab his finger into his eye when he is washing his face; but one has to go a long way to find a man who, having lost one eye by such clumsiness, pushes in the other. A grocer's assistant in London, 41 years old, while washing his face put his little finger into his right eye. The eyeball became inflamed and was taken out. This was in 1896. Four years later he ran a fingernail into the other eye in the same manner, causing an even more serious wound. The surgeons, who seemed to have had no hesitation about taking out the other eye, wanted to save this one if possible, and so they postponed the operation to see if sight even in a small degree couldn't be retained. There was an element of luck in the matter for the grocer, for he was insured in an accident company, and the corporation agreed to pay the claim at once without waiting to see if the eye eventually could be saved.

Where the Blame Lies.

"No woman," he said in his superior masculine way, "can sharpen a lead pencil."

"Well," she said, "do you know where the blame lies?"

"No. Where?"

"With the pencil, of course. Woman was invented first, wasn't she?"—Chicago Post.

THE JUNIOR SENATOR

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNCLE SAM IN 1802."

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CHAPTER V.

The speech of Senator Stapleton would have created a nine-days' wonder in political circles had not more important events followed quickly. The message of the President was so dignified in tone, so dispassionate in its statesmanlike utterances, that the people—nay, even congress itself—at first hardly recognized it as a note of inevitable war—a call to the nation, after a third of a century of profound peace, to take up arms to end a condition which had become insupportable, and free Cuba from foreign domination.

But it was only a day or two until every one realized the full gravity of the situation. The country was ablaze. Old men, who remembered the fierce struggle of the civil war, and the political bitterness of the years succeeding Appomattox, saw that which they never hoped to witness—the south and the north once more in absolute accord; the sons of the men who wore the gray and of those who wore the blue, ready and anxious to march side by side, under the same glorious flag, to extend the area of freedom and put an end to Spanish misrule and oppression.

But the politicians could not yield to the full impulses of patriotism that made the people an unit. The house of representatives—nearest the people, and therefore more in touch with them—responded first by the almost unanimous adoption of a resolution embodying the President's recommendations. It authorized him to intervene in Cuba at once, to end the struggle there, and to secure to Cuba a free government by her own people. The President asked for discretionary power to intervene; the house declared in favor of intervention "at once," and that he should be authorized to use the army and navy to carry out the resolution.

The senate, however, had in it men who wanted the alleged revolutionary government of the island recognized. And so, when the resolution went to that body, an attempt was made to amend it by inserting a clause recognizing the "Republic of Cuba." Looking back on that action in the light of history, one wonders why any senator should have clung to the delusion that the Cuban republic should be recognized. With some of them, it is a fact that they hoped for political advantage. They wished to force through the resolution for the recognition of Cuba, expecting that the President would veto it. But their purpose failed. True, the recognition clause was adopted as an amendment to the house resolution; but the latter body refused to concur, and the matter went to a conference committee. The recognition clause was stricken out, and the resolution was passed by both houses.

Those were busy days for Beckwith. The air was full of rumors, the proceedings in congress had to be closely watched, while the war and navy departments were hard at work preparing for the conflict that was inevitable. As the struggle in the senate over recognition developed, he became very anxious over Senator Stapleton. He knew that gentleman's antipathy to the President, and he feared he would join the ranks of those who favored recognition. But one day he noted Colonel Acton and the senator in close consultation in the latter's committee room, and he saw that quiet influence was being brought to bear through Acton to keep the senator in line—in support of the administration. As a result Senator Stapleton did not participate in the debate on the resolution, and when the vote came he opposed the recognition clause. And in the final struggle in the senate, between midnight and 1 o'clock on the morning of April 21, the junior senator from Transylvania stood firmly for non-recognition.

Then came the call for volunteers, the hurrying of the regulars from army posts all over the country to Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga, and to ports near the Cuban coast, ready for hostilities. Beckwith promptly pressed his request to be sent to the front as the Scimitar's war correspondent. His eyes turned eagerly toward the Fifth corps, under Gen. Shafter, which was organizing at Port Tampa. This, he judged, would be the first in the field to try conclusions with the haughty Dons, and he wanted to be in the van of the fighting. War correspondence is the newspaper man's shortest cut to fame in his chosen profession.

Then came the astounding news from Manila. Commodore Dewey had entered the bay, sunk or burned the Spanish fleet, and the city, the emporium of Spain's Pacific possesions, lay at his mercy. The first bolt of the war had been launched, and it had destroyed Spanish power at a point half around the world.

As is usual in American politics, partisanship lifted its ugly head as soon as the first spasm of delight over this signal victory for American arms was past, and the question at once arose, "What is the United States to do with the Philippines? Will we yield them back to Spain—to be treated like the Cubans? Are we to hold them for our own? Or are we to sail away and leave them to their fate?"

Beckwith received an urgent request from his paper to get opinions of prominent Republicans regarding the future of the islands. He found a great reluctance on the part of the leaders to express themselves. The subject was too new. The war had just begun; none knew how it would end. And if there is anything your public man dislikes to do, it is to put himself on record on a matter which is just in its incipiency. Beckwith sent a column of interviews, which were chiefly remarkable for saying as little as possible on the subject. Then, having some leisure, he went up to the Shoreham to see Col. Acton.

"Ha!" exclaimed the colonel, in a meditative way. "I don't know that I have any opinion for publication, Beckwith."

"My dear colonel, I don't want it for publication, except with your permission. But I would be much obliged for a confidential tip as to what the administration intends to do."

"Well, it's too stuffy to sit indoors this beautiful evening. Why not stroll?"

So the two left the hotel and started eastward along the street, thus avoiding the down-town throngs. Acton puffed meditatively at his cigar for a few steps. Then he began.

"Bless you my boy do you suppose the President or any one else has taken time to consider all the possibilities and probabilities of this war, and to come to a hard and fast conclusion as to how it will end, and what will be the details of the treaty of peace?"

"Probably not; but the public is inquiring and speculating, and it is my business to furnish something to satisfy those speculations."

"Ha! Yes. But it can't be done. Why, the President, to my certain knowledge, has never taken up that branch of the subject. The only man who has considered it at all is the secretary of war—and he has gotten only so far as to advise that a military force shall be sent to Dewey's aid, as you know."

"Why send troops at all, if we are not to occupy the islands?"

The Colonel laughed. "Tom, Dewey reminds me of the hunter who had the bear by the tail; he couldn't let go, neither could he bag the bear without help."

"And a force is to be sent to help him bag it?"

"Certainly. He has destroyed Spain's fleet. That shattered her power in the islands. We owe an international duty to replace it with some constituted authority. We can not leave Manila, for instance, with its large foreign population and their great property interests, to the mercy of the insurgents, who are cropping up again."

"And what will be the outcome?"

"Nobody knows. Time alone can tell. I can assure you that the President himself has no plan formulated. The events of the war in Cuba will doubtless have a great bearing on the matter."

"What is your own personal opinion on the subject, Colonel?"

"Ha! You are inquisitive, my boy! Well, Beckwith," and Acton dropped his hand familiarly on the young man's shoulder, "though I have no idea what will be done, yet if I had the doing of it I would take the Philippines from Spain and keep them. They are extremely valuable. We need 'em in our business."

"What particular business, Colonel?"

"Trade, of course. Here we are, raising things and manufacturing them, and pushing out for markets the world over. One-third of the human race lives in China, and that is only across the street, so to speak, from Manila. American control is simply pushing the American gang-plank across the Pacific to Manila. See?"

"Yes, I see," answered Tom, thoughtfully, "but somehow it does not seem quite in accord with American ideas to take a country for money-making."

"Ha! There it is! Beckwith, we Americans are a straightforward race, but we are hypocrites sometimes. We obtained Florida because it was a nuisance to us under Spanish rule, and there was danger England might get hold of it—and in those days we didn't deem her a desirable neighbor. Then we bought Louisiana simply to have more room to grow; and we took a big slice of Mexico just because we wanted it, and it gave more territory to settle up into what were expected to be slave states. These are the cold facts. Why is the taking of the Philippines not as justifiable as either of those? Yet, what's the use of discussing an opinion? Let us wait until the question arises. It may never come up at all. Let me tell you something. Do you know the President has offered a staff commission to Senator Stapleton's son?"

"Indeed? That is news. Thank you for it. He accepts, of course?"

"Did you ever know a bright, energetic young man to refuse an army appointment? I never did."

"The Senator is pleased, I fancy."

"I think we may say the Senator is grateful," answered Acton, diplomatically. "In fact, he is getting to be a very good friend of the administration. By the way, he ought to thank you for preventing his making a consummate ass of himself over this Cuban business. Has he ever done so?"

"No," laughed Tom. "His thanks are due to yourself, however. I was but an intermediary."

"Here we are at the club. Won't you come in, Tom?"

"Thanks, no, Colonel. I have some work to do. Much obliged for your talk."

And Tom went on down to his office, to find Wadleigh in a state of high excitement.

"What luck, Beckwith!" he shouted. "I'm ordered to go to the Philippines with the Eighth corps. You know it starts as soon as possible. Do you suppose I'll have any trouble getting permission to go on a government transport, with the troops?"

Tom congratulated him heartily and the two plunged into an animated discussion of the preparations needed for such a trip. They were interrupted by a messenger boy who handed Tom a telegram. He opened it and read:

> Arrange to go to Philippines with Merritt. Apply to War department for authority as correspondent, and leave to travel by transport. Answer.
> THE SCIMITAR.

The next three weeks were of excited preparation on the part of the two young men. Tom saw another man from the Scimitar office go to Tampa to join Shafter's force without a pang. It seemed to him the Orient offered a more desirable field. His talk with Col. Acton had given him new ideas as to the possibilities in the Philippines.

Before he started for San Francisco on his long trip around half the globe, he went to make a farewell call on Senator Stapleton—and Bess.

The Senator liked the young man, and was must cordial in his greetings and congratulations. Mrs. Stapleton, too, was kindly in her dignified way. Washington society liked the Senator's wife, but it was remarked slily that she had enough personal dignity for the entire Senate; this when Mrs. Stapleton became slightly oppressive, as she did at times.

Young Captain Stapleton came in while Tom was there, in all the bravery of army blue, shoulder straps, and the magic "U. S. V." on his collar.

"Wish you were going with us, Beckwith," he said. "You know I'm to join Gen. Chaffee as an aide. Think we will see some fighting that would make a good story for you."

And then Bess came in, demure and quiet, to congratulate Tom and wish him success. Her cheeks were a little brighter than usual, and Tom thought he noted the twinkle of a tear on her eyelash at one time. Oh, yes! Her brother was going to the front. That explained her tears.

But the tears which Bess strove to keep back that evening were not on account of her brother, though she loved him dearly.

CHAPTER VI.

"Come up on deck, Tom!" shouted Wadleigh, "blest if we're not coming in sight of historic water at last!"

And Tom tumbled up on deck, eager as a boy to catch the first glimpse of Manila Bay.

Yes, there was high and rocky Corregidor island, a strait on each side of it, but of unequal width. The westerly one is Boca Chica (narrow mouth), and the rugged shores to the north across it showed no signs of habitation. Dense jungle covered it everywhere, except the black rocks along the shore, even to the mountain range which rose in the rear. On the eastern side of Corregidor is the Boca Grande (great mouth), with a singular isolated rock, called El Fraile (the Friar), which is the last outlier of the mountains of the western coast. To the right, beyond El Fraile, across an expanse of shallow water, is a long line of sandy beach, with a forest of palms coming down to the line of high tide. Behind the level plain on which this forest stands, low foothills arise, behind which can be seen, in a blue haze, the rugged masses of volcanic mountains. The scene was beautiful, but it was lonely.

The transport swept up the Boca Grande, which is six miles wide, following the route of Dewey's fleet on that historic Saturday night. The lighthouse on Corregidor, the freshly-turned earth that marked the position of the batteries, were objects of interest to the soldiers who thronged the upper works of the vessel, anxious to see the world-famed bay which opened out before them.

"There is Cavite!" exclaimed Wadleigh, as the buildings there came into view through the haze. Beyond were faintly seen the vessels of Dewey's fleet, and a hearty cheer went up from the enthusiastic soldiers. A gray-painted dispatch-boat steamed out to meet the transport, and led the way around the point through the line of war vessels, and her anchor was dropped near the Olympia, which thundered out a salute which told every American, including the soldiers already in camp on the shore, that the commander-in-chief had arrived.

Tom and his friend gazed on the scene with interest. Miles off to the north could be discovered the roofs and towns of Manila, over which the Spanish flag still waved. From Malate, its southern suburb, the sandy shore swept in a grand curve down to Bakoor, directly opposite their anchorage. Here and there, above the palms and the bamboo thicket, rose church towers marking the villages of Pasay, Tambo, Paranque and Los Pinos. But still more interesting than this tropical landscape were the wrecks of the Spanish fleet, which lay but a pistol-shot between the transport and the shore, their twisted and fire-scarred upper works showing above the waves. The waters of the bay were alive with small craft. Native boats hurried from ship to ship to dispose of their loads of fruit. Steam launches belonging to the fleet went puffing hither and thither. Turning to the south, were the long gray walls of the fort at Cavite, and the red roofs of the village peeping from amid the embosoming trees.

Soon the transport is crowded with visitors. The admiral comes to call on the general; officers from Camp Dewey, on the shore of the bay, hurry over in native boats to greet their comrades. Neither Tom nor Wadleigh know any of these, but a newspaper man is not disconcerted by such a circumstance as that. It is part of his business to get acquainted with people. So well does this acquaintanceship business prosper, that the two young men accompany a party of officers back to Camp Dewey early in the afternoon.

The monsoon was blowing briskly, and the surf was making things lively on the beach. But some natives were sent out from shore, and the party rode pick-a-back in safety. It was an undignified mode of landing, but it had the advantage of keeping one dry.

The path from the shore was narrow, and led through a bamboo jungle with tropical undergrowth. Here and there were native huts perched on stilts. Finally the camp was reached—a level plain, not over four feet above high tide, about a mile and a half from north to south, and something like a quarter of a mile wide. This wide expanse was occupied by tents, all built on bamboo platforms to keep their inmates out of the mud; for it was the rainy season, and the camp site was turned into a sea of black mud at every tropical downpour.

Beckwith and Wadleigh were assigned a tent together, but the latter did not like his quarters after the first night's experience. So he left Tom to take their first dispatches over to the Olympia for submission to the censor, while he started out on an exploring expedition, with the avowed intention of finding some place that had a roof through which the driving rain could not penetrate. He hired a carromata—a light, two-wheeled spring cart, universally used in the island—and started off in state, drawn by two diminutive but whalebone-like Filipino ponies.

The vehicle turned southward on the Camino Real (Royal road), which much belies its name. Take the worst unimproved road in a prairie country, at its muddiest, and it is a turnpike when compared with the Camino Real in the rainy season.

The vehicle reached a village, one-quarter of which was of well-built houses, the remaining three-quarters of nipa huts, occupied by natives. Here Wadleigh stopped the vehicle, and began his search for lodgings. The presidente of the village directed the driver to a well-built house, standing back from the road, in its own courtyard at the southern extremity of the village.

Like all Filipino houses of the better class the living rooms were in the second story, the ground floor being devoted to the servants' quarters and the stabling for the ponies and domestic animals. Wadleigh was conducted to the main hall on the floor above, where he was greeted with impressive courtesy by a Filipino gentleman, who gave a decided negative, emphasizing it with gesticulations worthy of a Parisian.

Then Wadleigh took to the carromata again, and started through the mud on his quest. Villages are frequent along the Camino Real, and after a few minutes' drive a roof visible among the trees inspired him with renewed hope. It proved to be a dwelling of some importance, but set by itself deep in a grove of trees, and with no other building near it. The carromata rattled into the courtyard. Wadleigh descended and approached the entrance.

"Oh, madre de Dios! Help! Help!"

This was the startling exclamation, in a woman's voice, that came to him from the upper rooms. Evidently she was in distress. Dashing open the door he rushed up the stairs and toward the sound.

A young lady, apparently Spanish, was struggling in the grasp of a Filipino, with the insignia of a captain in the insurgent army, on his sleeve. Three or four of his soldiers were ransacking the room. Evidently the house was being looted by the insurgents—a not unusual circumstance.

Wadleigh dealt the Filipino captain a blow on the jaw that would have floored him had he not ducked enough to miss a portion of its force. Then shouting something in Tagal to his men he drew a knife and made a rush at his foe. This time the American struck with truer aim, and sent his opponent sprawling on the floor. Then he drew his revolver, at the sight of which the soldiers tumbled down stairs in wild haste. The captain's knife had been lost in the scuffle, and Wadleigh possessed himself of it at once. Then he ordered the little Tagal to get out of the house. Though the captain did not understand English, the gestures were eloquent, and the revolver was persuasive. He followed his men down stairs, cursing in Tagal, while Wadleigh turned to the lady.

She was evidently a Mestizo—that is, of mixed Spanish and Malay blood. Black eyes and midnight hair, a dark olive complexion, though now dusky with fright, and a pair of beautiful hands, lifted appealingly, as she called down the blessings of the Virgin and all the saints upon her preserver.

Wadleigh had hardly formulated the thought that she was bewitchingly beautiful when the rattle of wheels caused him to spring to a window in the hall overlooking the courtyard. He was just in time to see his carromata disappearing through the gateway in the direction of Manila, the ponies at the top of their speed. He shouted after the driver again and again, but without effect. The sound of hoofs and wheels died away in the distance.

"Well, I'm in a pretty fix," he exclaimed, in vexation, as he thought of the three miles of vilely muddy road which lay between him and the camp.

He returned to the room where he had left the girl. She had vanished!

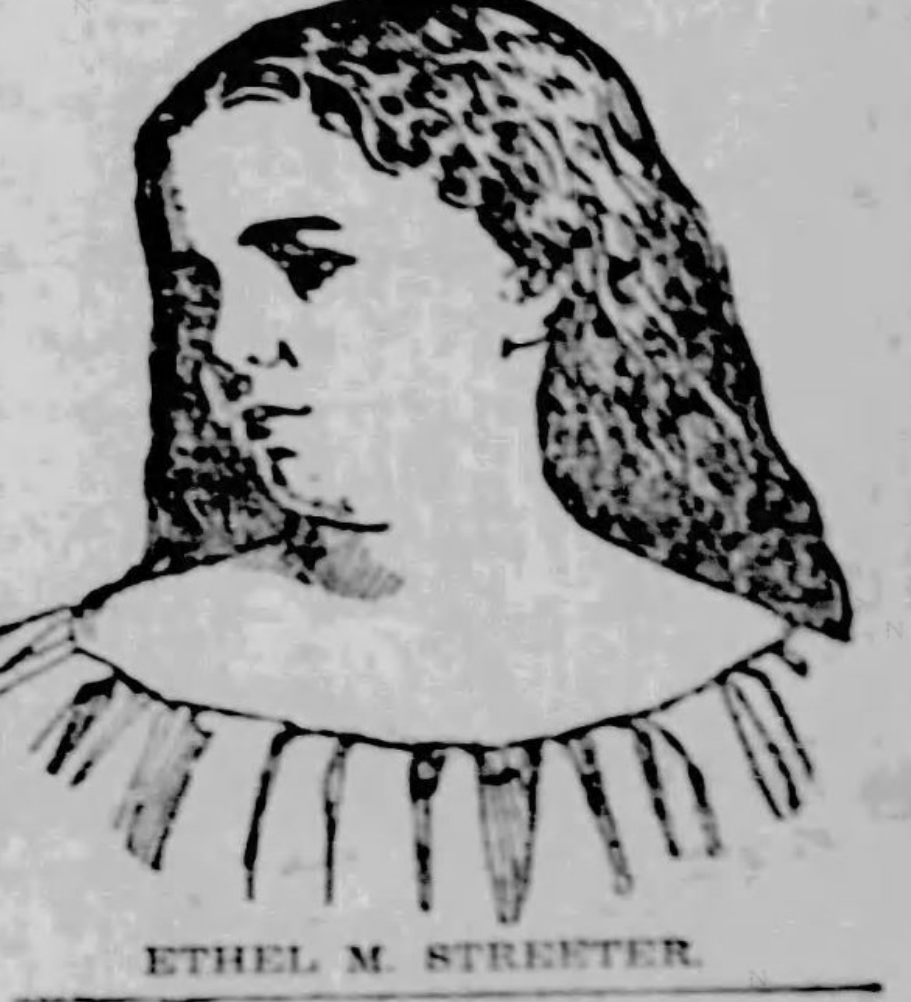
Wadleigh looked around in surprise. Then he realized that he had laid down his revolver in his haste. Where was it? Certainly he had placed it on that table. But it was not there. No, he must have left it in the hall. He went out to see.

He realized a blinding crash, a blow, and then lost consciousness.

(To be Continued).

IS THE YOUNGEST BUSINESS WOMAN

Chicago, O., is not as large as her Illinois namesake, but in one respect, at least, the Ohio village has the best of the Illinois city. The little town of Chicago is the home of presumably the youngest business woman in the United States, in the person of Miss Ethel M. Streeter, aged 10 years. Miss Streeter and her mother own the principal notion store in the town and each takes an equal interest in it. While it may be supposed that the mother transacts all the business of importance, such is not the case, for a great deal of the buying, stocking up and selling is trusted to Miss Ethel, who has made frequent trips to the cities unattended to lay in stock.



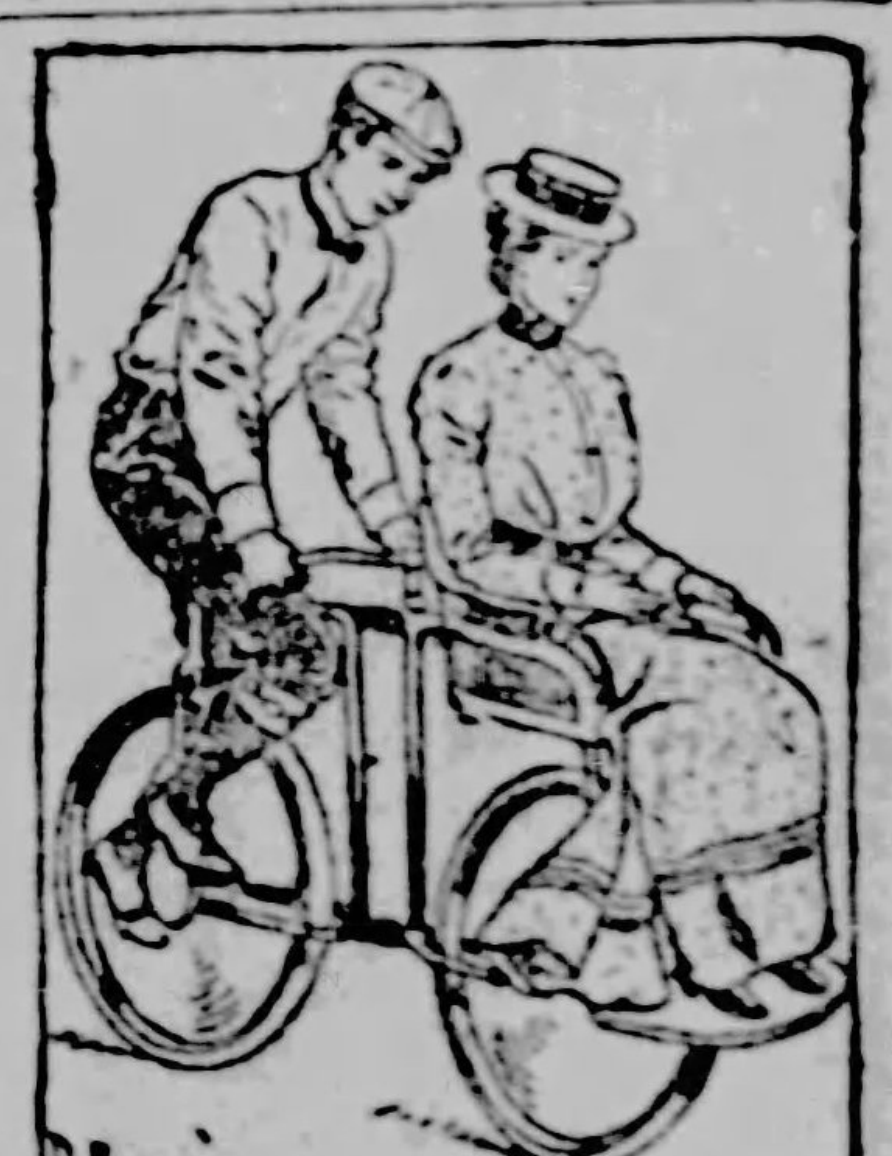
ETHEL M. STREETER.

Tiffin being the nearest large place, Miss Streeter often goes there to look over the samples shown by the traveling men, and selects such stock as is needed for the store. She is never accompanied by her mother or any other older person, as the store at home can not be left alone. The little girl is a careful buyer, and rarely ever makes mistakes in selecting suitable goods or in the amount she buys or the price she pays. She is thoroughly conversant with the stock, and knows just what to buy. Though the items to be selected are numerous, she never stimulates her memory by making notes of what she is to get, but is always confident she can remember, and always does.

Her mother trusts her implicitly, having learned the past few years that her daughter, though young, possesses really wonderful ability. On one occasion Mrs. Streeter was called out of town and left Ethel in charge of the store. During the day a bill was presented at the store, and as there was not sufficient cash in the safe to meet it Ethel wrote out a check, attached a revenue stamp and, after canceling the stamp and signing the check, she obtained a receipt.

THE LATEST IS THE CYCLE CAB

All the bicycles hitherto in use are adapted to carry only one person or are so arranged that when two or more are carried each rider must aid in the propulsion of the machine. James C. Anderson, of Highland park has turned his attention to the designing of a vehicle which is adapted to carry two persons through the physical exertions of only one. The inventor states that the machine will be found useful in cities and towns for the purpose of conveying a passenger comfortably and economically to any locality expeditiously. The person who propels the machine also has full control of the steering, which is accomplished by turning the front wheel exactly as though it were the forward wheel of an ordinary bicycle, and the driver is also expected to maintain the cab in an upright position when at rest, in order that the passenger may seat himself or alight in perfect safety. The vehicle is composed of two frames, which are hinged to each other, with the handle-bars attached at the rear of the forward frame, causing the wheels to turn in opposite directions and aid in maintaining the equilibrium of the machine.



CYCLE CAB FOR PLEASURE OR BUSINESS.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Obtaining a Patent.

"Will you please inform me through the columns of your paper how to obtain a patent without employing patent attorneys? How much does a simple construction cost? How much money must accompany the application?"—G. H. B., Indian Run, Pa.

Application for a patent must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents. The applicant must file a written description of the machine, in which he must explain its principle, and the best mode in which he contemplates applying that principle, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement or combination which he claims as his invention. The specification and claim must be signed by the inventor and be attested by two witnesses. The applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses. If a model is required by the patent office, he must furnish it. The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor of the device, that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides. In every original application he must distinctly state, under oath, that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge or consent, in this or any foreign country, for more than two years prior to his application, or on an application for a patent filed in any foreign country by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than seven months prior to his application. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving date, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those named; that, to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States, nor described in any printed publication or patent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country.

Fees must be paid in advance, and are as follows: On filing each original application, $15. On issuing each original patent, $20.

Coinage Values.

"A Democratic writer asserts that gold and silver have commercial values differing from their coinage values. Is the assertion aunthenticated by history?"—S. J. M., San Francisco, Cal.

In all countries, the face value and the commercial values of gold coin are the same. Gold is the world's commercial standard, and all gold standard countries define their unit of value by stating it to be a given weight of gold. The dollar is defined by law to be the weight of 25.8 grains of "standard" gold. "Standard" gold is nine-tenths pure gold and one-third alloy. The value of the dollar depends upon the commercial value of the pure gold in it.

All the gold standard countries have a large silver coinage, which is held up to gold value by limiting the amount coined. In silver standard countries—the two principal ones being Mexico and China—the unit of value is worth just what the silver bullion in it is worth commercially. The silver dollar of Mexico will buy just as much as 47 cents of our money.

A Man of Straw.

"What is meant by the figurative expression, 'man of straw,' as applied to personages generally of ancient times?"—M. B., Pittsburg, Pa.

We never saw the expression applied to men of ancient times. It is simply a figure of speech, taken from the scarecrows, put up in fields to frighten predatory birds away—made of a suit of old clothes, stuffed with straw. In a suit at law, an individual may be put forward as plaintiff or defendant in a suit in which he has a very small interest, simply to get a decision on a legal point in which others are deeply interested. He is called a "man of straw." In political arguments, a man will declare that his opponents believe thus and so, and then proceed to demolish their position. This is called putting up a man of straw—because the position stated may not be really that of the opponents.

Please note the rule above—only one question at a time. We are compelled to adopt this, because we get more questions than we have room to answer.

Possibly a Fraud.

"There was supposed to be money left in England for me. To whom can we write to find out about it?"—B. P., Hawick, Minn.

There is no American official to attend to such matters, of course. It is no more the business of the United States government to investigate heirship or collect money in England than it is in the United States. You can either employ a lawyer whom you know and can trust, and send him over to investigate; or you can employ an English lawyer. Any one of our consuls in England, would give you the name of a reliable solicitor, if you should write and ask him to do so.

We caution you to be careful, however. In the telegraphic news in last week's issue of The Blade you will find, on the 7th page, a cable from London, headed "To Fleece Americans," which we advise you to read.

Ireland.

"Please explain why and how Ireland happened to come under English control?"—B. T. B., Westboro, Mo.

During the 12th century Ireland presented a scene of almost ceaseless disorder, the five kingdoms of Ulster, Leinster, Meath, Connaught and Munster, besides a number of petty principalities, being almost constantly at war one with another. Dermot McMurrough, king of Leinster, was justly driven from his throne, and appealed for help to reinstate himself to the English. Two English adventurers, Fitzstephen and Richard de Claro, in 1169, reinstated him. King Henry II of England ordered them and all Englishmen to return, on pain of outlawry. In 1171 King Henry himself invaded Ireland, and arrived at Waterford, many of the native princes accepting him as liege lord, so that he might settle their existing difficulties. In 1177, Cardinal Vivian convened a synod at Dublin, and published the Pope's ratification of King Henry's title to Ireland. The claim of England, thus given, never has been overthrown, though the history of Ireland for centuries was one of different rebellions against English authority.

Sound of a Bell.

"Can the sound of a church bell, hung high in a belfry, be heard at a greater distance than if hung nearer the ground? If hung near the ground will surrounding buildings lessen the sound of the bell?"—M. B. L., Geneseo, Kan.

Men who make balloon ascensions all note that they can distinguish what the people on the ground say to a great height; but no matter how loud the balloonist speaks, he can not make himself understood, yet he can understand what those on the ground say. The reason is that the voices of the latter are reflected upward by the earth, while there is nothing to reflect the balloonist's voice downward. Now, apply this to the sound of a bell. When it hangs low, the sound-waves are obstructed by surrounding buildings, by hills, etc. Higher up, its direct notes will reach farther than if it is near the ground.

Our Greatest Orator.

"Who is considered the greatest living American orator?"—F. R C., Albion, Ind.

That is simply a matter of opinion. For polished oratory ,and agreeable impression upon his hearers, Senator Depew, of New York, in the judgment of the present writer, stands first—though there are doubtless very many who do not agree in this. Of political orators, Harrison and McKinley, about whom you inquire, both stand high. Mr. Bryan's rhetoric is good, but his arguments are of the demagogic order. Don't try to classify orators. There are too many factors that go to make up oratory to make such an attempt successful.

The Planet Venus.

"We have been wondering what that very bright star is—some say a star and some say an electric light sent up from Cleveland, O., seen northwest of here?"—S. L. B., Bear Lake, Pa.

That is the planet Venus, now an evening star. It is in the constellation Gemini. On the last day of this month its greatest brightness occurs, when it is fully 100 times as bright as an average first-magnitude star. Toward the end of the month its crescent phase will be visible through a good field glass.

The Clark Bill.

E. M. W., Verdon, Neb.: Ohio has local option by townships and municipalities. The Clark bill in the Ohio legislature was a measure to extend this local option to the wards of cities. It was introduced by Representative Clark, a Republican, from Franklin county. It passed the house by a good majority, but was defeated in the senate by only two votes. Party lines were not drawn on the bill. The members voted as they felt, irrespective of party lines. We have not the full vote. The measure attracted very little attention. Thre was vastly more gabble about it in other states than there was in Ohio. It was not considered an important measure.

Trade Balances.

"When the balance of trade between the United States and foreign countries is in favor of these foreign nations, is it necessary that we discharge such balance in coin (gold or silver), or can we discharge it in securities? If not, have we any obligations to those nations that we must pay in gold?"—A. B., Ann Arbor, Mich.

The trade balance is the difference in value between the merchandise imports and the merchandise exports. If we export more than we import, the trade balance is in our favor by the difference. Silver is now a mere article of merchandise. No great commercial nation uses it as a money standard, and hence trade balances are not settled in silver. If the balance of trade is against us, it can be settled in whatever way the individuals to whom it is owing prefer. You must remember that a trade balance is not a debt owed by the government; it is owed by individual merchants or by banks. If we owed a balance in Europe, there might be investors there who wished to buy American railway or industrial stocks, and their transfer would settle the balance. The trade balance just now is very heavily in our favor, yet gold is going out—being purchased by foreign banks who need it.

The Coming Eclipse.

"Please tell me if the coming eclipse of the sun of May 28, will be visible in the southern part of Indiana, and if visible whether total or not?"—E. R. C., Bloomington, Ind.

The eclipse will be total only in a path fifty miles wide, which is shown on a map in an article printed elsewhere in this paper. But as a partial eclipse the phenomenon will be visible from beginning to end all over North American and Central America, and over an upper slice of South America, as well as over the whole of Europe except southeastern Russia, and over the western part of Africa.

With clear weather given as an indispensable prerequisite, the beginning of the partial eclipse will be visible first at sunrise about 100 miles inland from the Pacific coast, along a line running parallel with the seaboard and cutting through Sacramento, Cal., while in the far East its beginning will be seen last just at sunset—quite unsatisfactory to beholders—along a line running through western Siberia, Khiva in Turkestan, Ispahan in Persia, Mecca in Arabia, and across Africa through the Soudan and Congo country.

The Lesson of Trees.

"Please state 'what lesson do trees teach?' "—L. M. D., Ritchie, Ill.

The above query, judging from its tenor and the penmanship, comes from a little girl; and it is probably a question which has been asked by her teacher.

Now, as a plain matter of fact, trees do not teach anything. Any possible lesson to be drawn from trees would be far-fetched and purely sentimental. But while sentiment is a good thing in its place, it should not be forced into finding lessons in something which is not sentient. A sturdy oak, resisting storms of years, may be said to teach the lesson of endurance and courage; but how about the willow, whose flexible boughs bow to the storm? Is its lesson one of weakness, of yielding? As a fact, neither tree teaches any lesson whatever. No lesson can be drawn properly from anything that does not possess reason and consciousness. We ask our young questioner to take this answer to the person who asked her the question, and let the Question Bureau know what the answer is to our remarks.

Century of Inventions.

"What are are principal inventions of the nineteenth century, and who were their inventors?"—N. S., Castle Rock, Colo.

It is impossible to make anything like a complete list. Then it must be remembered that nearly all inventions, now in use are the result of the labors of hundreds of different inventors. For instance, the first patent for a cast-iron plow was granted in 1797, to Newbold, of New Jersey; but since that hundreds of patents have been granted to other inventors, and the modern steel plow is an enormous advance on that primitive one. The first threshing machine patent was granted in 1791, but the modern thresher is worth a hundred of that primitive machine. The first useful mowing machine was patented by Manning in 1831; the first useful reaper patents in 1833, to Schnebley and Hussey, both of Maryland. In cotton manufacturing, the machines for carding, spinning, weaving, printing and finishing, and the machine to weave stockings, were all invented in the last century, but the modern machines, the results of a century's labor by inventors, far surpass the primitive ones.

The sewing machine was a growth. Isaac M. Singer patented the eye-pointed needle, A. B. Grover patented the feed for the cloth, and thousands of patents in various improvements have been granted since then. All modern milling machinery has been invented in this century; so have railroads, and all the multiplied labor-saving devices in connection with them. One of the greatest inventions of the century is the Bessemer process for producing steel direct from pig iron. It has made possible the use of steel for railway rails, to erect great bridges, and all the uses of steel in modern buildings.

Perhaps the greatest series of inventions of the century are those pertaining to electricity—the telegraph, electric light, telephone, the ocean cable, electric cars and railways, and electric motors for running machinery. It would take a page of The Blade to tell of electrical inventions alone.

We have not tried to produce a list, but we have merely given you an idea of the scope of the inventions of the century.

Must Have Names.

We must again call attention to the Rules above. The editor of this department is not allowed to answer any question unless the real name and postoffice address is given. Every week we have questions which give only initials. They cannot be answered. Don't bother to send questions unless you can comply with the rules. We have queries without the name this week from Ninevah, Ind., Fellowsville, O., Newman Grove, Neb., and Morocco, Ind. Please repeat question and send full name and address.

Miscellaneous.

H. M. J., Wayland, Va.: We are sorry to say we have not the data to answer.

W. C., Clark's Hill, Ind.: The editor of a magazine decides which articles shall be illustrated, and has them prepared.

J. M., Sunfield, Mich.: Coomassie is the name of a town in Africa. We never heard of an Indian chief of that name.

G. K., Midkiff, W. Va.: Sitting Bull was not killed. He died several years ago on the Sioux reservation in the northwest.

R. A. M., Oak Grove, Mich.: Read the Rules above. The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to print addresses, nor to furnish them by mail.

H. D. K., Cameron, Mo.: In every city of any size there are dealers who buy waste paper. It is generally put up in bales about the size of a cotton bale. You can probably find such a dealer in St. Louis or Kansas City.

C. C. C., Terre Haute, Ind.: The poem, "Song in the Trenches," was written in 1854 or 1855, during the Crimean War. It begins:

"Give us a song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding."

It is found in many collections for elocutionary purposes. We can not reprint.

B. M. J., Lamb, Mich.: Pre-emption is the securing of the right of preference in the purchase of land from the government. A man settles on a quarter-section of government land, and by entering it in the land office, he obtains the right to purchase it at the fixed government price. Please note the rule about sending more than one question.

"Better Be Wise Than Rich."

Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action—so regulates the entire system as to bring vigorous health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

"Ouch!"

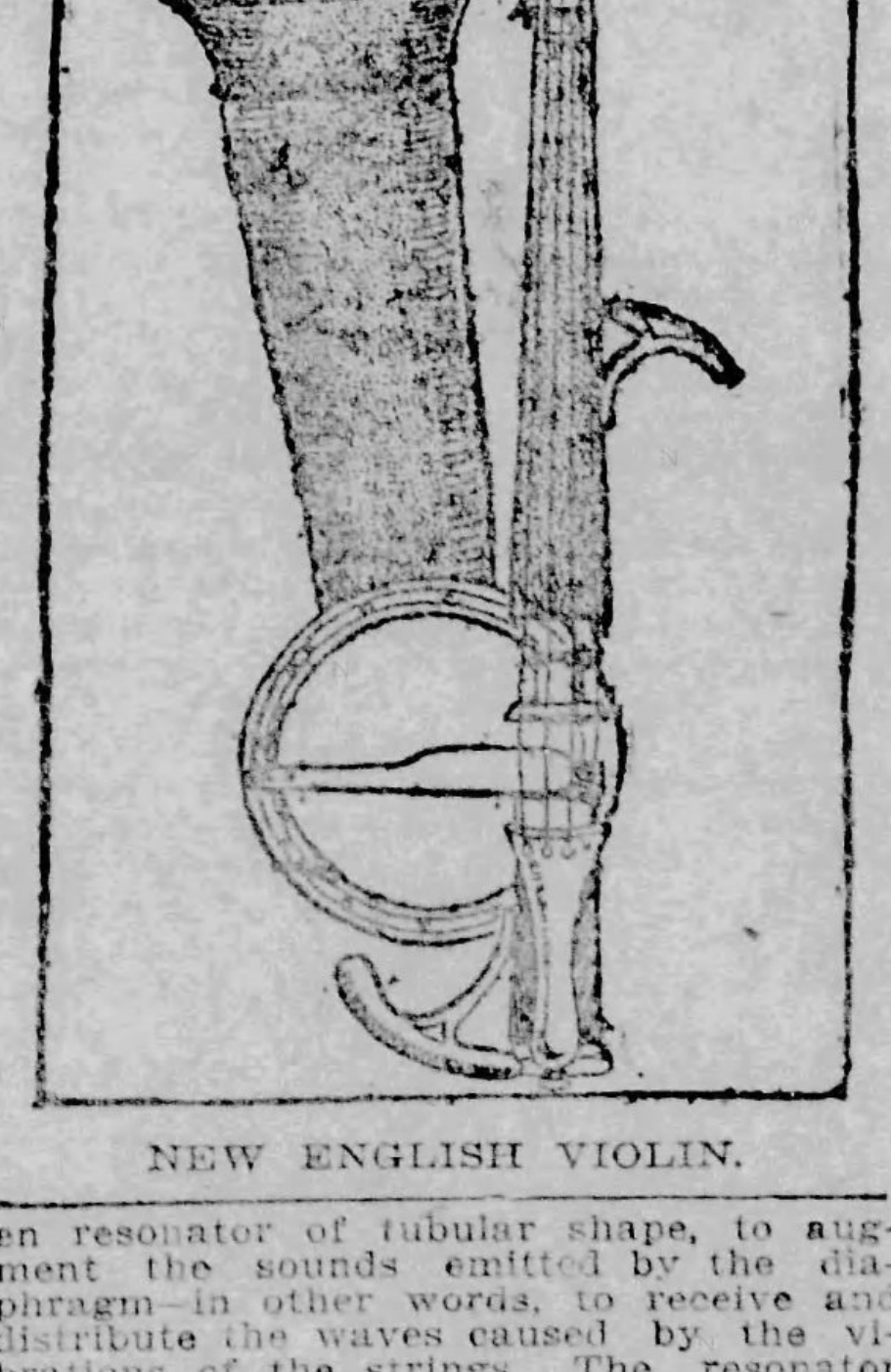
That is about the mildest form of outcry a man makes when rheumatism suddenly tweaks him. In its worst forms rheumatism is a living death. The victim, incapable of moving hand or foot, has no part in the great procession of life, on which he gazes with hopeless eyes. A great many sufferers from rheumatism, who had given up hope, have been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. A medicine which will cleanse the blood from uric acid and other poisons, will cure rheumatism. "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal in its power to cleanse the blood and to enrich it. "Discovery" contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

"I had been troubled with rheumatism for twelve years," writes Mr. R. J. McKnight, of Cades, Williamsburg County, S. C., "so bad at times I could not leave my bed. I was badly crippled. Tried many doctors and two of them gave me up to die. None of them did me much good. The pains in my back, hips, and legs (and at times in my head), would nearly kill me. My appetite was very bad. Everybody who saw me said I must die. I took five bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and four vials of 'Pellets,' and to-day my health is good after suffering twelve years with rheumatism."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, in paper binding, *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN VIOLINS

In spite of the fact that practically the same noted violin has been in use for centuries, J. M. A. Stroh, of London, has come to the conclusion that there is room for improvement, and to this end has designed the novel form of instrument here illustrated. The old-time sounding board or body portion of the violin is entirely done away with, and in its place is a circular drum, across which is stretched the diaphragm on which the bridge is supported, the latter being mounted on knife edges to improve the vibratory sound, by transmitting it to the diaphragm. At the center of this tightly-drawn head is an opening, against which is attached an aluminum or wooden resonator of tubular shape, to augment the sounds emitted by the diaphragm—in other words, to receive and distribute the waves caused by the vibrations of the strings. The resonator has preferably the shape of a trumpet. The small end of the horn is curved at right angles to the body, and the large end extends nearly parallel to the finger board, but does not hang low enough to interfere with the free movement of the arm and hand in producing the notes. The inventor intends also to apply this novel method of construction to mandolins and other string instruments.—Chicago News.



NEW ENGLISH VIOLIN.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

THE "OFF" HORSE AND "NEAR" HORSE

They were driving around the white lot, says the Washington Star.

He had been expatiating upon horses in general and the two in front of them in particular.

After he had been talking for half an hour about the superiority of the near horse over the off horse as a stepper, she said:

"I wasn't raised among horses, you know; therefore I haven't the slightest idea whether the near horse is on the right hand of the driver or not. Is he?"

"No," the young man answered, "and you may comfort yourself and your sex with the assurance that only about two men out of ten know that the off horse is on the right side of the driver. Nearly everybody thinks that the near horse is on the right hand because he is the 'nearest' animal to the driver.

"The designations arose in this way: In the days of postilions the driver rode the left-hand horse, as he does to-day when the driver rides. Station yourself at F and Tenth streets any day when the big hay wagons come to town, and you will observe a survival of the ancient custom. The driver rides the wheel left-hand horse invariably. This horse is, therefore, the 'near' horse to him, and the right-hand horse is the farthest or the 'off' horse.

"In a four-in-hand team, the 'wheelers' are the rear team, and the 'leaders' the front team. Consequently, when your horsey young lady friend talks about the 'off' leader of their four-in-hand quartet going lame from 'scratches,' you will know that the right-hand front horse is laid up with a raw sore in the folds of the skin above the posterior portion of the hoof directly under the fetlock, and, as the muscles of the leg here corrugate and expand with every step, as those of the human wrist when it is bent toward the body, you may know that she won't 'tool' with that horse for some time to come."

Embarrassment of Riches.

Freddie—What do you mean by embarrassment of riches, dad?

Cobwigger—Well, my boy, I once heard of a woman who had a $25,000 set of dishes, and she was so afraid of the servants breaking them that she washed them herself.—What-To-Eat.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PILGRIMAGE

Speakers Include Marion Lawrence and Others Noted in Sunday School Matters.

Toledo Daily Blade.

After weeks of careful work, Marion Lawrance and his associates in the international Sunday school work, have completed the itinerary of the great Sunday school tour of the northwestern states and British Columbia. The scope of this tour far exceeds anything of the kind ever before undertaken, and it is attracting attention from one end of the continent to the other.

According to circulars issued from the International Sunday School office today, five practical Sunday school workers of wide experience, four of them officially appointed by the denominations they represent, will make a tour of two months—from the middle of May to the middle of July—visiting eleven states and one province. The purpose is twofold—first, to review and strengthen the Sunday school work, especially in the state organizations, and to help and encourage the Sunday school workers in the northwest; second, to give the denominations officially represented an opportunity to confer about their own Sunday school work through conferences to be held in connection with conventions, thus giving to the world a practical demonstration of denominational co-operation, which is the plan of the international Sunday school work.

The members of the party will be as follows:

Marion Lawrance, of Toledo, general secretary of the international Sunday school convention since July, 1899, and for ten years prior to that time general secretary of the Ohio Sunday school association; Prof. E. O. Excell, of Chicago, who has a national reputation as a publisher, writer and singer, and is especially efficient in conducting the music in large religious gatherings; Rev. Alexander Henry, of Philadelphia, who is one of the prominent Sunday school workers of that city and state; Rev. E. S. Lewis, D. D., of Columbus, O., one of the leading Methodist pastors of the state, and, in fact, of his denomination; Mr. Robert T. Bonsall, of Cincinnati, O., who is one of the prominent laymen of the Baptist denomination, and is a leading business man, being president of the Cincinnati Insurance company. The last named is said to be one of the best Bible teachers in the state of Ohio.

Following is the itinerary, and it is expected that it will be carried out to the letter.

May 15-17—St. Paul, Minn., state convention, Robert T. Bonsall and Marion Lawrance.

May 17-19—Watertown, S. D., state convention, R. T. Bonsall and Marion Lawrance.

May 20—Huron, S. D., special meeting, Marion Lawrance.

May 20—Aberdeen, S. D., special meeting, Robert T. Bonsall.

May 21—Redfield, S. D., special meeting, Robert T. Bonsall and Marion Lawrance.

May 24-25—Grand Forks, N. D., state convention, E. O. Excell, Robert T. Bonsall and Marion Lawrance.

May 27—Fargo, N. D., special meeting, E. O. Excell, Robert T. Bonsall and Marion Lawrance.

May 27—Minneapolis, Minn., special meeting, Rev. Alex. Henry and Rev. E. S. Lewis.

May 29-31—Butte, Mont., state convention, entire party.

June 3—Helena, Mont., special meeting, Rev. E. S. Lewis and Robert T. Bonsall.

June 3—Spokane, Wash., special meeting, E. O. Excell, Rev. Alex. Henry and Marion Lawrance.

June 5-7—Walla Walla, Wash., state convention, entire party.

June 10—Seattle, Wash., special meeting, Rev. Alex. Henry and Robert T. Bonsall.

June 10—Tacoma, Wash., special meeting, E. O. Excell and Rev. E. S. Lewis.

June 10—Victoria, B. C., special meeting, Marion Lawrance.

June 13-15—Portland, Ore., state convention, entire party.

June 17—Portland, Ore., special meeting, Rev. Alex. Henry and Robert T. Bonsall.

June 17—Salem, Ore., special meeting, Rev. E. S. Lewis.

June 19-21—San Jose, Cal. (N.), state convention, entire party.

June 24—San Francisco, Cal., special meeting, entire party.

June 26-28—Pocatello, Idaho, state convention, entire party.

July 1-3—Salt Lake City, Utah, special meeting, entire party.

July 5-6—Cheyenne, Wyo., state convention, entire party.

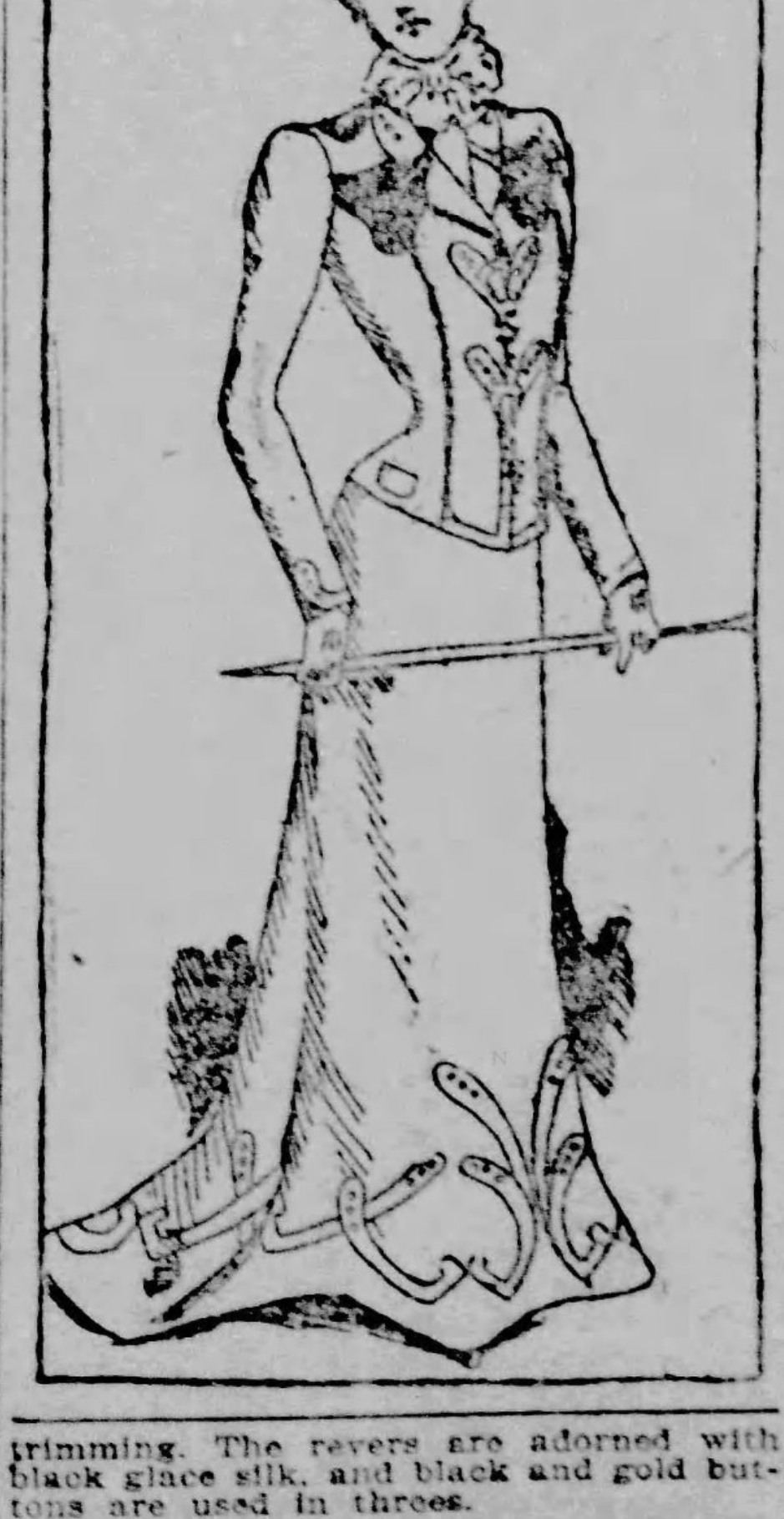
July 8—Denver, Colo., special meeting, entire party.

July 10-12—Denver, Colo., state convention, entire party.

After the Denver convention the party will return to their homes.

SMART WALKING GOWN OF DRAB CLOTH

This is a smart walking gown, made in drab box-cloth, with a cut-out design, piped around with black glace silk as trimming. The revers are adorned with black glace silk, and black and gold buttons are used in threes.



Big Drop in Sewing Machines.

For $12.75 you can now buy the same make of high grade, improved 20-year guaranteed, beautiful oak cased sewing machine that your dealer asks $40.00 and $50.00 for, and a far better machine than those now being so widely advertised at $18.00 to $25.00; shipped on three months' free trial to anyone, any place in the United States; no money to be paid until after received. For full particulars, special machine catalogue and special price offerings, cut this notice out and mail to SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

COLOSSAL STATUE OF CECIL RHODES

The new statute of Cecil Rhodes has been executed by John Tweed, the celebrated sculptor who did the centenary statue of the poet Burns for Glasgow, as well as other famous works.

The figure is colossal in size, and has been christened "The Colossus of Rhodes." It is interesting to note how faithfully the artist has caught the characteristic attitude of Mr. Rhodes—the turned-in-toes, the hands clasped behind the back, and the general disregard of sartorial embellishment.

The statue, which is at present in the sculptor's studio, at Cheyne Walk, Chelsea—that district made famous in the literary and artistic circles of London by its association with such names as Carlyle and Whistler—will shortly be shipped to South Africa for erection in the public square of Kimberley.—New York Mail and Express.

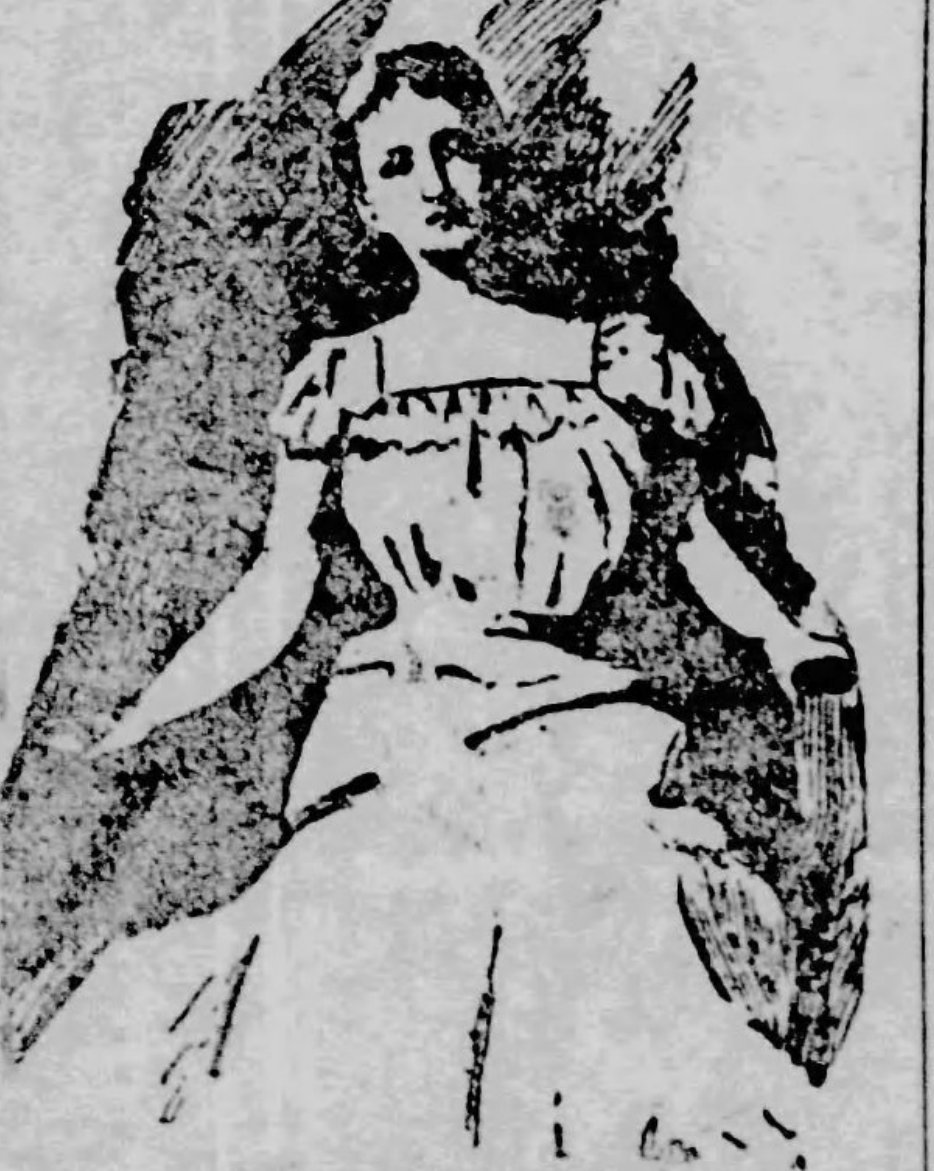
THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES.

GEN. GORDON'S DAUGHTER AS A SINGER

Miss Caroline Lewis Gordon, the beautiful daughter of Gen. John B. Gordon, of Atlanta, Ga., will soon make her debut in this city as a professional interpreter of negro songs and dialect, according to the New York World.

Miss Gordon is one of the belles of the South and is well known and popular in society in this city and in Washington. Since the death of Miss Winnie Davis she as been known as the "Daughter of the Confederacy," by reason of the affection in which her father is held by his former comrades in the Confederate army.

Miss Gordon has prepared herself with care for the career she has chosen by long and close study of the negro at her father's large cotton plantation at Reynolds, Ga. Her interpretation of the dialect and songs of the negroes is pronounced extremely clever. She has collected many quaint songs and plantation tales, and the rendition of these will form the entertainment which she proposes to give.



MISS CAROLINE LEWIS GORDON.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH WILD CAT

Charles Gallagher, aged 11 years, of Valley Forge, Va., is lying in a critical condition at his home, his face, legs, body and arms shockingly torn and clawed from an encounter with a wildcat. The town is excited over the brute's boldness in attacking the boy, and fears are entertained that there are others in the vicinity.

The Gallagher boy was playing with several companions about his age along a stream near town when the cat suddenly sprang upon him, knocking him down. The other boys ran, leaving him to fight it out alone. He is a frail, delicate child, and the cat, when weighed, tipped the scales at 39 pounds and measured four and one-half feet from tip to tip.

The fight between boy and catamount was a fierce one. At one time Charley got his sinewy, snarling, clawing foe under water and made a brave attempt to drown it, but he cat proved too strong and quick for him. He tore himself loose and ran, but only to be overtaken and thrown, the cat each time aiming for his throat.

At last, almost exhausted from loss of blood and overcome by terror, the boy reached a house on the outskirts of the town, the cat following him to the very door.

His cries attracted the attention of a man, who ran out with a club. The cat sprang at his new foe, but went down, stunned by a lucky blow over the head and was quickly killed.

It will be weeks before the boy is around again, even if he rallies from the shock of his experience. No one around there can remember of a catamount ever before attacking a human being, especially when others were around, and believe the one killed must have been wild with hunger, though it seems well nourished.—Washington Post.

—"Ill weeds grow apace.' Impurities in your blood will also grow unless you promptly expel them by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Highest Court.

"No," said the judge firmly, "I will not consent to your marriage with my daughter."

"Sir," returned the young lawyer haughtily, "I shall not take this decision as final."

"You won't?"

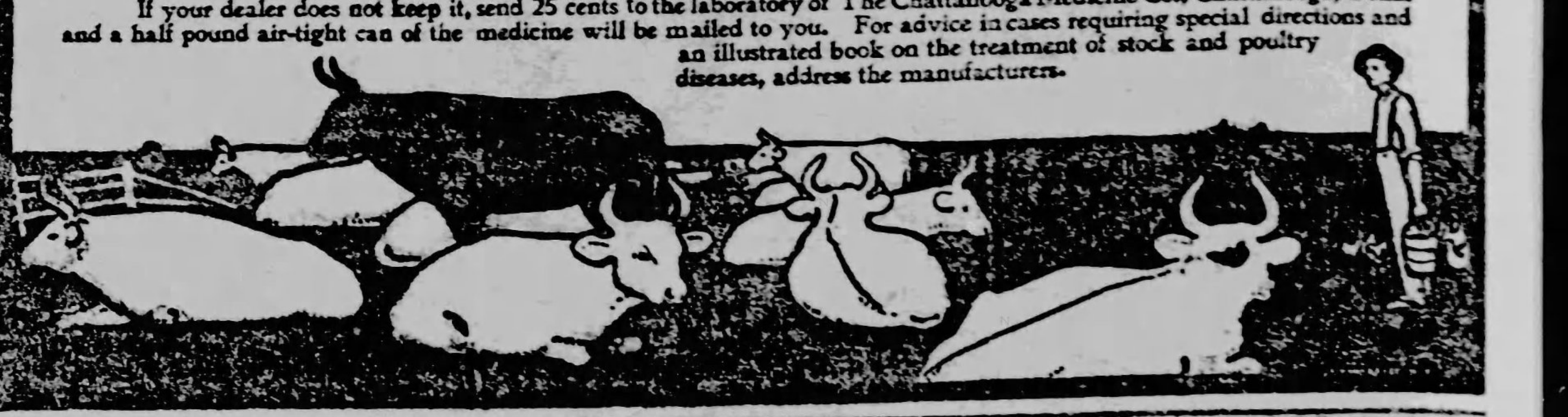
"No, sir, I will not. I shall appeal to the court of last resort."

"Oh, very well," replied the judge. "Submit your case to her mother, if you want to."—Chicago Post.

Good as Far as It Went.

Uncle Bob (who has just treated his nephew in a Parisian restaurant)—Not a bad dinner for 3 francs, eh?

Nephew (who is still growing)—First rate. Let's have another!



HOW TO AVOID ANIMAL SICKNESS.

Treatment with Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine unloads the intestines and stimulates the work of digestion. The intestines are the lurking place for disease germs and it is very necessary to keep them clean and free. Get the foul matter out of the intestines! Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine relieves costiveness, and makes the action of the bowels regular and healthy. The health and physical condition of animals depends more upon that than any thing else. They have few lung and throat troubles and no brain and nervous affections. Their diseases are easily understood and treated, but death comes quickly if proper attention be not given. In regulating the stomach, intestines, liver and kidneys,

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

is a cure for most of the ills of stock and poultry. The medicine will reimburse you for its cost ten times over. Try it.

Corbin, Ky., Dec. 9, 1899.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is the medicine for horses. I will keep it in my stable all the time. I would not be without it, since trying it.

W. C. DOYLE.

If your dealer does not keep it, send 25 cents to the laboratory of The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. and a half pound air-tight can of the medicine will be mailed to you. For advice in cases requiring special directions and an illustrated book on the treatment of stock and poultry diseases, address the manufacturers.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To Oil Old Farm Harness—To Clean Buckles.

E. A. McC., Indiana: In the first place, subject the harness to one or two coats (as the latter may need) of lampblack and castor oil, warmed sufficiently to make it penetrate the leather readily. Then make about two quarts of warm soapsuds, and, with a sponge, wash the harness. When dry, rub it over with a mixture of oil and tallow, equal parts, with sufficient lampblack to give it color, or, what is better, Prussian blue, which gives it a new and fresh look. This compound should be applied sparingly and well rubbed in, which can be quickly done, and will leave a smooth and clean surface. To clean old buckles, soak them with common lamp oil; wipe them dry after two or thre hours' time, and polish with rotten stone, to be had at druggists. When buckles are badly rusted, after using the oil cut the rust away.

Young.Cow a Hard Milker.

J. A. G., Ohio: Difficult milking is occasionally caused by a contraction of the orifice in the diaphragm, which stretches over the top of the teat. The little cord which runs around the edge of the hole contracts and knots up, closing the hole and making a hard knot just at the upper end of the teat. When there is too small a hole in the end of the teat, which at times is the case in young milkers, the trouble may be easily overcome by making a small cone-shaped plug of ivory, bone, metal or hard wood, well oiled, as large as will fit snugly in the end of the teat. By making a head on the large end of the cone, and just above the head a little contraction, the plug, when inserted, will remain and keep the opening stretched till it will become sufficiently enlarged to milk as easily as you desire. The plug should not be made so long that it will touch the udder. Remove the plug at milking time, and insert it afterward, until the next milking, and so on until the enlargement is permanent. To cultivate a habit of giving down rapidly., fast and careful milking are necessary. Do not pull the teats when you milk. Take hold of the teat gently, push the hand carefully toward the udder; then squeeze, but do not pull hard on the teat, as many do.

Age of the Horse.

H. N. W., New York: The teeth are the index of age. It would require more space than can be afforded in the Farmstead to go into details. However, a brief explanation may give you a good idea. The horse has 40 teeth when full mouthed—20 in each jaw. Those in the front of the mouth, with which the horse grazes, are called incissors or nippers. They are 12 in number, 6 above and 6 below. From these teeth the age of the animal is principally indicated. These teeth are usually ranged in pairs. As they appear, the first pair are called the central, the second the dividers and the third the corner nippers. The tushes come next, one above and one below, on each side. They scarcely ever appear above the gums in mares. The horse has two sets of teeth. The first are the temporary, or milk teeth, which are succeeded by the permanent ones. Seven or eight months before the foal is born the germs of the teeth are visible in the cavities of the jaws. At the time of birth the first and second grinders have appeared. At the age of seven or eight days the two center nippers are seen. In the course of the third month the third grinder appears, above and below, and before six weeks another incisor above and below will be seen on each side of the two first. At two months the center nippers will have reached their natural level, and between the second and third month the second pair will have overtaken them. They will then begin to wear a little, and the outer edge, which was at first somewhat raised and sharp, is brought to a level with the inner edge, and so the mouth continues until sometime between the sixth and ninth month, when another nipper begins to appear on each side of the first two, making six above and below and completing the colt's mouth, after which the only observable difference, until between the second and third year, is the wear and tear of these teeth. These teeth are covered with hard enamel.

In nipping at grass, or other food, this enamel is worn away, and a portion of it, as it passes over the upper surface of the teeth is bent inward and sunk into the body of the teeth, and forms a little pit in them. The inside and bottom of this pit being blackened by the food, constitutes the mark in them, and on account of the wearing down of the teeth for several years the age of the animal may be judged. At six months, the four nippers of the colt are beginning to wear to a level. At twelve months the four middle teeth are almost level, and the corners are becoming so. The mark in the two middle teeth is wide and faint; in the next two teeth it is longer, darker and more narrow. In the corner teeth it is longest, darkest and most narrow. The back teeth, or grinders, will not guide far in ascertaining age. The foal is born with two grinders in each jaw, or they appear within two or three days after birth. Before the expiration of the month, they are succeeded by a third, more backward. At the expiration of the first year a fourth grinder usually comes up, and the yearling has then, or soon afterwards, six nippers and four grinders above and below, in each jaw, which with the alteration in the nippers, will enable a person to calculate the age of a foal, subject to some variations, arising from the period of the weaning and the nature of the food. At the age of one year and a half, the mark in the central nippers will be much shorter and fainter, that in the two other pairs will have undergone an evident change, and all nippers will be flat. At two years this will be more manifest. At about two years a fifth grinder will appear. The second teeth then begin to appear, pushing up from below, and the fangs of the first teeth are absorbed, and when the former approach the surface of the gum, they drop out. The teeth which first appeared are first renewed. The central teeth are larger than the others, with two grooves in the entire convex surface and the mark is long, narrow, deep and black. At three years old a horse ought to have the central permanent nippers growing. The other two pair wasting, six grinders in each jaw, above and below, the first and fifth level the others and the sixth protruding. At three and a half years, or between that and four, the next pair of nippers will be changed, and the mouth at that time cannot be mistaken. The central nippers will have attained their full growth. At this period the second pair of grinders will be shed.

At four years the central nippers will be fully developed, the sharp edge somewhat worn off, and the mark shorter, wider and fainter. The next pair will be up, but they will be small, with the mark deep and extending across them.. The corner nippers, will be larger than the inside ones. The sixth grinders will have risen to a level with the others, and the tushes will begin to appear. The difference between a four-year old colt and a five-year horse is the want of wear in the nippers, the small size of the corner ones, the little growth of the tush, the smallness of the second grinder, the low forehand, and the thickness and the little depth of the mouth. At four years and a half, or between that and five, the last important change in the mouth takes place. The corner nippers are shed, and the permanent ones begin to appear. The central nippers are considerably worn, and the next pair are beginning to show marks of age. The tush is fully a half inch in height. At five years the horse's mouth is almost perfect. The corner nippers are up, with the long, deep mark irregular in the inside. The sixth molar is up, and the third molar wanting. At six years, the mark on the central nippers is worn out. At seven years, the mark is worn out in the four central nippers, and is fast wearing away in the central teeth. The tush is rounded at the point, and rounded at the edges. At eight years, the tush is rounded in every way; the mark is gone from the bottom nippers, and it may almost be said to be out of the mouth. There is nothing remaining in the bottom nippers that can clearly show the age of the horse. It is claimed by some dealers that the age of a horse can be positively ascertained even to 10, 11 or 12 years, but Jennings in his work, "The Horse and His Diseases," says this is an absolute fallacy. It is easy to see that a horse is above eight, but it is an impossibility to tell how much older. The disappearance of the mark from the different cutting teeth of the upper jaw is generally set at one year.

Potato Scab.

J. K., New York: Your potatoes have scab. The way to prevent it is: Take of corrosive sublimate, 2 1-2 ozs.; water, 15 gallons. Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in two gallons of hot water, and after an interval of 10 or 12 hours, dilute with 13 gallous of water. The potatoes to be planted are immersed in the solution for one and a half hours, after which they are spread out to dry. Then cut them up and plant them as usual. A half barrel is a convenient receptacle for the solution. The potatoes may be put into a coarse sack and suspended in the liquid, washing them first. Corrosive sublimate is very poisonous and should be kept out of the way of children and animals. All potatoes should be planted, or, if any are not planted they should be destroyed.

Lumps on Cow's Back—Dead Teat.

A. H. B., Ohio: The worms or grubs found in the back and sides of your cow are known as warbles. A fly called the gad fly (Hypoderma bovis,) deposits eggs, which enter the skin, which develop into larva, and when fully grown works its way out and falls to the ground. The grub is of a dark brown color, narrower at one end than the other, flat on one side and round and convex on the other. They remain in the ground for about six weeks, when they come out a fly. The grubs usually escape during the months of May and June, sometimes as late as September. They are quite troublesome to the cow at times. The way to get rid of them is to squeeze the grub out, after enlarging the hole a little, or they may, after the hole is enlarged, be pulled out with a shoemaker's awl. The milk of the cow is not affected by the grubs.

For the teat in your heifer that does not perform its proper function, bathe that quarter of the udder with water as hot as the hand will bear, dry afterward, and rub that part of the udder with camphorated soap liniment. This should be done with gentle hand friction. If the teat seems in any way obstructed open it with a small quill, being careful not to put it in more than an inch. Then inject the teat with baking soda, a teaspoonful; tepid water, half a pint. The injection may be done with a small syringe or sewing machine can.

Has a Touch of Garget.

J. G. H., Michigan: As your cow's udder is a trifle hard, and the milk is thicker than natural, it is evident that she has a touch of garget. Bathe the udder twice a day for two days with water as hot as the hand will bear; dry thoroughly, and rub the udder with unsalted lard. Manipulate the udder gently with the fingers. Give her 1 pound Epsom salts in 3 pints of tepid water, and after this operates give her 1 oz. hyposulphite of soda daily, for two weeks, sprinkled over scalded bran or cut feed.

Mare Falls Down.

W. E. K., Iowa: Judging from your letter your mare has a brain trouble called megrims. When the animal is attacked, remove the harness at once, and if cold water can be had apply it to his head. Give a physic of 16 ozs. raw linseed oil. Feed moderately and drive carefully. Keep the head shaded with a canvas hood. After the physic operates, as the animal is weak, give this: Sulphate of iron, 1 oz.; nitrate of potash, 2 ozs. Mix well, and divide into twelve powders. Give one night and morning, in a little soft feed. It will be well for you to keep the mare quiet, in a roomy stable, until the powders are all taken.

Mare Has Loose Bowels.

J. T. L., Illinois: Give the mare one pint of raw linseed oil. After this give her powdered baking soda, powdered ginger and powdered gentian, equal parts. Mix these well, and give in heaping tablespoonful doses, twice a day, before feeding. Give as a drench and get enough to last for a week. Feed her carefully at regular hours, and until her bowels work properly give no grass or corn.

Cow Has Haematuria.

A. W. H., West Virginia: You cow has a disease called haematuria. To check the bloody urine give the cow 12 ozs. Epsom salts, 1 oz. ginger, 1 oz. gentian, and 4 ozs. syrup. Mix and stir in three pints of tepid water. This may be given through a drenching horn. Give wheat bran once a day until the cow has recovered. If the cow has lost much blood, after the physic has worked, give this: Gentian, ½ oz.; sulphate of iron, 2 drachms. Give every day for a week. Keep the cow from grazing on low-lying ground.

Lump on Mare's Leg.

G. W. A., Ohio: The abscess on your mare's hind leg, between the knee and hip, was no doubt the result of an injury. As it "breaks and runs," you had better open it a little, and inject this: Chloride of zinc, 1 drachm; water, 1 pint.

Poll Evil.

J. W. S., Montana: As the part affected partly heals and then breaks out again, take a sharp knife and open it well. Squeeze out the pus and inject this: Chloride of zinc, 30 grains; water, 1 quart. The part must be washed or syringed every day.

Received.

From New Hampshire college agricultural experiment station, Durham. Growing strawberries in New England. By F. Wm. Rane. The Forest Tent Catterpillar (second report). By Clarence M. Weed.

From Kansas state agricultural college, Manhattan. Soil Inoculation of Soy Beans.

From U. S. department of agriculture: Teaching the art of Road Building to Students of Agricultural and Mechanical colleges.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Marking Hogs for Public Sale.

There are marks and marks, from the different kinds of ear mark or tag to the many and varied ways of marking on the body with paint, writes D. P. McCracken in "American Swineherd."

Altogether the best plan that has come to my notice is the following:

From a half-inch board cut ten blocks, 3x4 inches.

From broom handles cut ten pieces four inches long.

Nail a block to one end of each handle, and you are ready for the figures.

Cut these from the leg of a felt-lined rubber boot so that they will measure a little less than three inches in width by four inches in height, and cut them so that the face of the type when complete will make an impression one-half inch in width.

Now tack the figures (1, 2, 3, etc., up to 0) on the stamp with the felt side out, using plenty of small tacks.

Spread pure white lead over a smooth board or pane of glass, and wet up with a very little Japan and turpentine, using no oil of any kind.

Apply your stamp to the glass and try it on leather or cloth, and when of the right consistency you are ready to mark hogs.

Stand on the left side of the hog and place stamp on back, at line of heart girth, with the figure 1 running across the backbone, the top pointing toward right side.

For No. 15, place 5 at the right of the figure 1, etc.

It is necessary to press the stamp down firmly, touching the back first with the top end of figure and inclining it until an impression has been made on the skin, when you will find you have a mark that will remain for months, one which the hog cannot rub off, and which is where another animal will not be likely to rub.

Painting with a brush smears the whole animal, and tabs or ear tags are hard to see, frequently come out and frighten the hogs so that it creates a bedlam to discover the number of an animal after it is in the ring, as they frequently get before their number is ascertained.

A little more difficult but very neat way to mark is with small figures or stencils, with the same mixture, applied to the ear, after clipping closely.

Protecting Trees From Borers.

There are two means which can be employed in controlling the insects which bore into the trunks of trees. These are clean culture and the use of such measures as will dispose of eggs upon the trees. It is hardly probable that the trees can be saved after they have once become infested with the borers. The only thing to do then is to cut them off and burn by the first of May before the adult insects emerge.

Many applications of mixtures to the trunks of trees have been used with varying success. A mixture of hydraulic cement and skimmilk to the consistency of paint has been valuable against the peach tree borer. Apply all preventives of this character to trees just before the beetles issue, which in some cases is as early as the latter days of May. As soon as the danger is removed, the cement and other applications should be taken off the tree, as their presence is liable to interfere with growth. Wrapping the trunks with paper or very fine screen wire or the like has been used successfully. A measure of utmost value, according to United States Entomologist Howard, in entomological bulletin 18, is in keeping the trees free from fungi, loose bark, etc., in other words keeping the trunk perfectly smooth. In some cases the use of fertilizer may assist the trees in withstanding the attacks of borers.—American Agriculturist.

IT'S WORTH YOUR WHILE....

to investigate the difference between our prices and those of agents and dealers for the same grade of work.

...WE DO NOT SELL...

through agents or dealers, therefore we do not have them to protect, and in making our prices are enabled to figure them as low as the grade of work we manufacture can be sold. We save you the profits that are added between the manufacturer and the consumer, by selling direct to you from our factory. This has been our method of selling for the past twenty-seven years, and we are today the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling direct to the user exclusively. We make 178 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness and ship anywhere for examination, guaranteeing safe arrival. Send for free catalogue showing all of our different styles.

No. 48—Single Strap Collar and Hame Harness. Price with nickel trimmings, $11. Good as sells for $16.

No. 725—Stanhope. Price complete with shafts, $70. We guarantee it as good as others sell for $30 to $40 more than our price.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MANUFACTURING CO., Elkhart, Indiana.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

Two large volumes have just come from the Putnams bearing the title of Slavery and Four Years of War, the author of which is Gen. Warren Keifer, who was himself a volunteer officer in the Union army throughout the whole war, and with service in the field. His recital has, therefore, something of the picturesqueness of one who has vivid memories of the scenes in which he took a part, while, at the same time, looking at them from the vantage point of a distance whence all can be seen in one prospective. General Keifer has also experience in a political way, and was Speaker of the House during the Forty-seventh Congress.

He begins with a well-told story of slavery in the United States, which to students in American history will be especially interesting. It is difficult for those who have come upon the stage of action since those days to understand how an intelligent people could have fought to perpetuate human slavery, and the narration of conditions existing to bring about so violent a struggle is intensely fascinating.

After the part devoted to the history of slavery, the author proceeds to the history of the war "unparalleled in magnitude and the bloodiest in the history of the human race;" a war in which "a half million of men fell in battle, and another half million died of wounds and disease incident to war;" in which seven billions of dollars was the direct cost to the loyal people paid from the treasury, and seven billions more in property destroyed, etc., to say nothing of all of the loss to the South which was far greater than in the North. Thinking of all this who can say that sin is not expiated in this life?

G. P. Putnam's Sons are the publishers.

A Book of Verse is the title of a collection of charming poems by Nixon Waterman, who has won his way to many hearts with his melodious rhymes about those things which come closest to the real life of the individual. He always sings hopefully, sometimes humorously, and the reader is always the better for his songs.

The volume is published by Forbes & Co., Boston.

Two books are published by Thomas Y Crowell & Co., designed for the use of students in history. They are translated from the French of Victor Duruy and revised and edited by Edwin A. Grosvenor, professor of European history in Amherst college.

The first is A Condensed History of the Middle Ages, the time being supposed to include the period which elapsed between the ruin of the Roman empire and the establishment of the great modern monarchies. It was, of course, the time when feudalism was at its height, and the Crusades were undertaken. A new and magnificent architecture was developed, this being brought about by the intensity of religious devotion which built great cathedrals to the glory of God. The author has given a graphic account of those picturesque days, stretching over a thousand years.

The second of these valuable works is A Condensed History of Modern Times, also written by M. Duruy, and prepared by Professor Grosvenor. The modern times treated of cover the age from 1453 to 1848, when art, science and letters were revolutionized. The discovery of a new world and a new route to India caused great economic changes, which are comprehensively, though briefly, described.

The history given in these volumes is a masterpiece of condensation, for in so few pages it would be impossible to put more than the most important facts. As the publishers say, it is an invaluable basis for more extended study.

The advent of a new historical romance of the reign of Nero is heralded with a fanfaronade of trumpets by its publishers, Little Brown & Co., Boston. The book is entitled Empress Octavia, and is a translation from the German of Wilhelm Walloth, by Mary J. Safford.

A realistic picture is given of the corrupt court of the Caesar, where, for a time, Nero, for purposes of his own, makes the young Greek sculptor, Metellus, a reigning favorite. The Empress Octavia is portrayed as both virtuous and noble-minded, but she immediately contradicts the author's description of her by falling in love, almost at first sight, with the youthful hero. However, this was Nero's design when he introduced the fascinating Greek into his family circle and instructed him to make a bust of the empress.

The literary work is finely executed, and the author possesses a wonderful power of description, which enables him to depict the beauties of ancient Rome with vivid word pictures that almost restore the pristine glory of its marble temples and architectural wonders.

Mrs. Edith Wharton's novel, The Touchstone, which won considerable popularity when appearing as a serial in Scribner's, is now out in book form. The story is a psychological study of a man who, through force of circumstances, persuaded himself that he had a right to sell a mass of confidential letters written to him by a woman who died some three years before the date of the events related, but whose memory and literary fame still existed. The letters were sold by their recipient to a publisher under the pretense that he was representing a third party whose name was to remain a secret. In due time the book appeared and won the popularity and attention accorded an unusual piece of literary work, and the letters of Margaret Aubyn were everywhere discussed. They were "the woman's soul, absolutely torn up by the roots—her whole self laid bare, and to a man who evidently didn't care," but "the man's" sufferings commenced after he had given publicity to the correspondence, and his whole life became a struggle to escape from the consequences of this betrayal of confidence, and to conceal his own connection with the matter.

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

In The Immortal Garland, Anna Robeson Brown has done some very good work by her character drawing of people who are distinctly American. It is in one sense a society novel, most of the action being in the great city of New York, although the opening scenes are in an old fashioned New Jersey town.

The three most important personages in the young life of the story are Gilbert Carne, who is studying for the stage with most heroic effort; Dick Cushing, who believes himself destined to be a great poet; and Valentine Leighton, a born actress. Others there are who play no inconsiderable part in the well told story, but they interest the reader less, and are more easily forgotten. The author has done a very good piece of work, and the volume will add most pleasantly to the store of reading for summer entertainment.

D. Appleton and Company are the publishers of The Immortal Garland.

The Grip of Honor, a story of John Paul Jones and the American Revolution, is by Cyrus Townsend Brady, who has constructed a romance which culminates in a description of the famous naval battle between the British ship Serapis and the Bon Homme Richard, commanded by John Paul Jones.

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A group of short stories by Florence Hull Winterburn, several of which first saw print in various magazines, form an attractive volume issued under the title Southern Hearts. There are nine tales in the collection, the greater number of them portraying people and incidents in "Ole Virginny," amid pastoral scenes and rural villages. The majority of the stories are love romances, very prettily written, some ending happily and others with an underlying tragedy that leaves in the mind of the reader a doubt as to the outcome of the situation.

Published by the F. M. Lupton Company, New York.

The Kent Squire, by Frederick W. Hayes, is a most ponderous and intricate historical novel of early eighteenth century events, when Queen Anne was on the throne in England, Louis XIV in France and Philip V in Spain.

The plot of The Kent Squire is constructed upon historical facts, and in order to make clear the course of the story, the author introduces many explanations of events which led up to the incidents related in the tale. There is sensation in abundance, a number of dramatic situations and such a tangled web of incident and overcrowding of characters as to be confusing to the reader who takes up the volume for diversion alone. The story is well written, but overburdened with history and its makers.

The F. M. Lupton Publishing Company, New York.

A new edition of E. J. Stimson's charming little story, Pirate Gold, comes from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. The "pirate gold" and the little maid who plays an important part in the drama come upon the scene at the same time, together with the captured crew of a ship sailing under the skull and cross-bones. The pirates are hung, the gold is consigned to the vaults of a bank and registered upon the books "for the benefit of whom it may concern," while the little maid is adopted by an humble clerk, whose unselfish love and devotion for his ward forms the theme of the story.

From the American Book Company comes the following:

Prose and Verse for Children, by Katherine Pyle, with pictures by the author. This is a collection of stories of little incidents in child life and of the doings and fates of animals. The selections are classified according to the months, beginning with September.

First Steps with British and American Authors, by Albert F. Blaisdell. This book has already attained popularity, the present being a revised and popular edition.

A Manual of English History, by Edward M. Lancaster, also a revised edition of an old work, in which the events have been brought down to the present Boer war. Excellent colored maps have been added.

South America—A Geographical Reader, in which the author, Frank G. Carpenter, takes the young people upon an imaginary tour through the different countries of South America.

Our Country in Poem and Prose, by Eleanor A. Persons, is a little volume made up of patriotic pieces gathered from different sources, including the best things said or written by a long line of authors, poets, patriots and statesmen.

History of English Literature by Reuben Post Halleck, is an interesting text book of the history and development of English literature from the earliest times to the present. A carefully prepared list of books is included to direct the student in studying the original works of the authors mentioned thus stimulating thought and comparisons.

Old Norse Stories by Sarah Powers Bradish, is a collection of the tales that formed an important part of the life of the old Norsemen and which were handed down orally for many centuries, and finally recorded in books called Eddas.

A Smaller History of Rome by Sir William Smith, in a new and revised form, with colored map, plans and illustrations added. Results of recent historical investigations also form a part of this edition.

Received.

From Laird & Lee, Chicago:
The Jury Trial of 1900. By Joseph R. McLaughlin. 75 cents.
From Lee & Shepard, Boston:
Discovery of a Lost Trail. By Charles B. Newcomb. $1.50.
From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:
Empress Octavia. By Wilhelm Walloth, and translated by Mary J. Safford. $1.50.
From the American Book Company, New York:
A Smaller History of Rome. By A. H. J. Greenidge. $1.00;
Old Norse Stories. By Sarah Powers Bradish. 45 cents;
History of English Literature. By Reuben Post Halleck. $1.25;
In Eclectics School Readings; Tale of Two Cities; Quentin Durward; Our Country in Poem and Prose, and Prose and Verse for Children. 50 cents each;
South America—A Geographical Reader. By Frank G. Carpenter. 60 cents;
A Manual of English History. By Edward M. Lancaster. $1.00; and
First Steps With American and British Authors. By Albert F. Blaisdell. 90 cents.
From The F. M. Lupton Company, New York:
A Difficult Problem. By Anna Katharine Green. $1.25.
From Cassell & Company, New York:
All's Well That Ends Well. 10 cents.
From the Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati:
My Mysterious Clients. By Harvey Scribner. $1.25.
From The Doubleday & McClure Company, New York:
A Christian but a Roman. By Maurus Jokai. 50 cents; and
Our New Prosperity. By Ray Stannard Baker. $1.25.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE HEALTH OF YOUNG WOMEN

Two of Them Helped by Mrs. Pinkham—Read their Letters.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am sixteen years old and am troubled with my monthly sickness. It is very irregular, occurring only once in two or three months, and also very painful. I also suffer with cramps and once in a while pain strikes me in the heart and I have drowsy headaches. If there is anything you can do for me, I will gladly follow your advice."—MISS MARY GOMES, Aptos, Cal., July 31, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—After receiving your letter I began the use of your remedies, taking both Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier. I am now regular every month and suffer no pain. Your medicine is the best that any suffering girl can take."—MISS MARY GOMES, Aptos, Cal., July 6, 1899.

Nervous and Dizzy

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my thanks to you for the great benefit I have received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered constantly from terrible sideache, had chills, was nervous and dizzy. I had tried different kinds of medicine but they all failed entirely. After taking three bottles of Vegetable Compound and three of Blood Purifier I am all right. I cannot thank you enough for what your remedies have done for me."—MISS MATILDA JENSEN, Box 18, Ogdensburg, Wis., June 10, 1899.

THE GREAT TOTAL ECLIPSE

Moon's Black Shadow Will Cover Sun's Surface May 28.

On May 28 the sun's surface will be completely covered by the black disk of the moon. In other words, there will be what is known as a "total eclipse" of the sun.

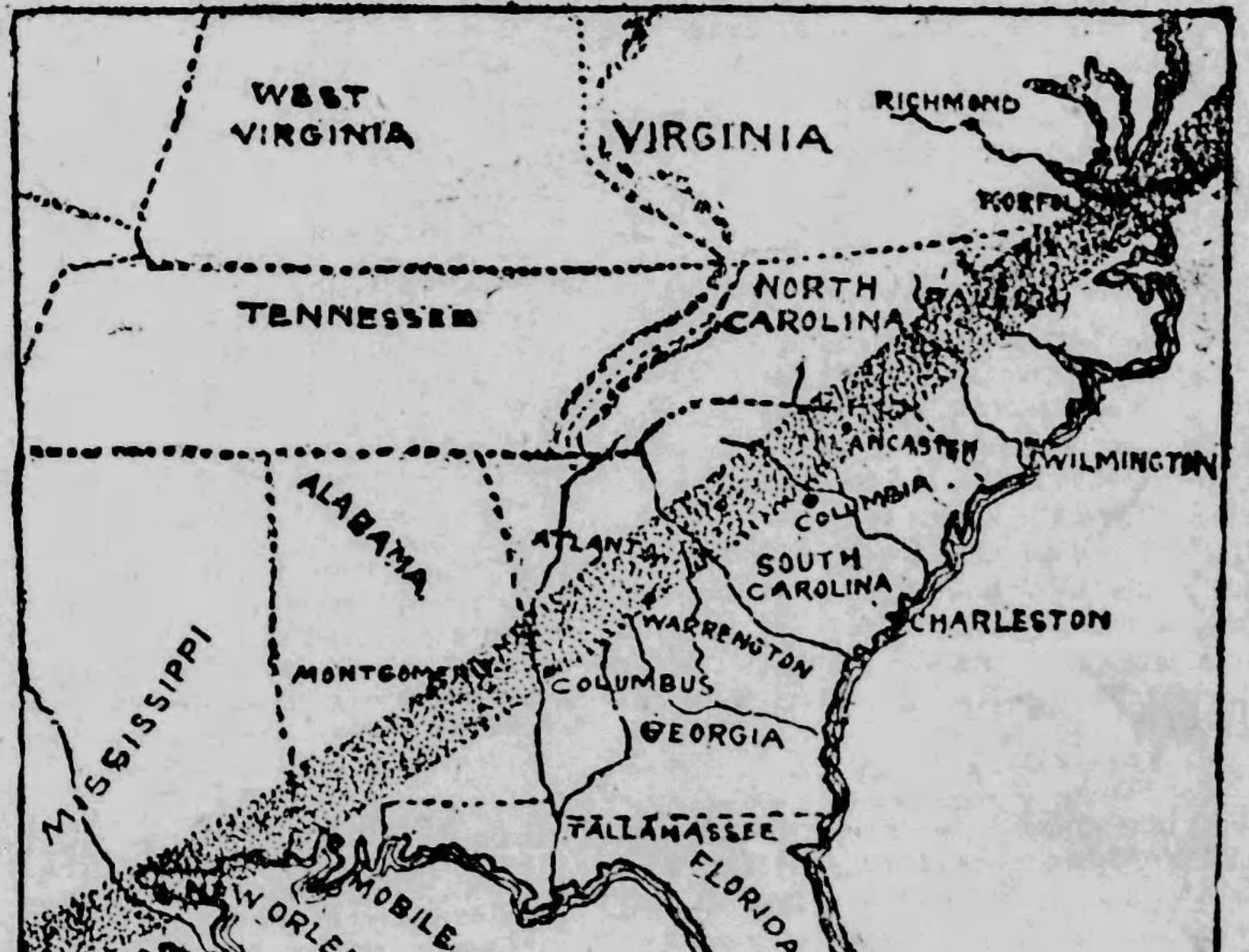
The moon's full shadow, astronomers call it the "umbra," flying along in sable gloom at the rate of 1,830 miles an hour will sweep over New Orleans and totally eclipse the sun at 7:27 a. m. It will then continue northeast over Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Caroline, North Carolina and Virginia, passing out to sea near Norfolk.

While the Southern states are enjoying the greatest astronomical show of the century, the rest will witness a partial eclipse, which is always interesting, but it is a poor substitute for the startling effects of totality, because the small crescent of the sun that is left uncovered so illuminates the sky that none among the amazing phenomena accompanying the complete extinction of the sun's rays is visible.

Aside from the observation of the progress of the moon over the sun, looking through smoked glass, about the most peculiar phenomenon is the character and shape of the little images of the sun formed in the shade of trees. These little images are round under ordinary conditions, but when the sun is partially eclipsed they take on a crescent shape and cause much wonderment to those who do not know the simple optical law back of their formation.

While the partial eclipse is, therefore, a tame phenomenon, the total eclipse is, from every point of view, another matter, for when the moon's black sphere hides the sun the hitherto hidden marvels of its make-up reveal themselves, and, if the weather permits, the resulting effects strike the beholder with wonderment, not unmixed with awe.

The coming eclipse promises to be attended by a splendid display of celestial pyrotechnics. In the first place, when the moon covers the sun and all light is extinguished, the moon's edge is apparently surrounded by a narrow ring of scarlet flames, varying in intensity, irregular in shape and differing in height. This comparatively thin scarlet fringe is the sun's chromosphere, never visible to the naked eye while the sun's light is unobscured. It is composed of incandescent gasses—hydrogen, helium and calcium, chiefly hydrogen—that gives it a bright red or scarlet hue. It is from 5,000 to 10,000 miles in depth, but the irregularities that appear in it in the form of protuberances and prominences and clouds (under the telescope) rise from 100,000 to 400,000 miles from the sun's disk.



PATH OF THE TOTAL ECLIPSE ON MAY 28.

While the scarlet fringe is one of the extraordinary sights of a total eclipse, the most surprising phenomenon of all to all observers is the silvery corona which surrounds the sun as a pearly-white effulgence in the form of a winged halo. Varying much at different eclipses, the coronal wings and rays sometimes stretch out from the sun ten times the apparent width of the eclipse disk. The corona is divided into outer, middle and inner sections, the most brilliant illumination coming from the inner ring nearest the flaming red of the chromosphere. Its middle section represents rays streaming out 1,000,000 miles from the sun, while the great wings reach out 1,000,000 miles into space. The matter of which the corona is composed is of such extreme tenuity, however, that it does not impede the filmiest comet. It is composed of gaseous matter, hydrogen and an unknown element, coronium. To an observer at an eclipse its chief value is the superb spectacle it affords as it becomes visible when the heavens are darkened.

Although the exact nature of the corona is not understood, modern astronomy has ascertained its period of variability and knows that it emanates from the sun. We see it flat against the back sky, but as the sun is a sphere the corona naturally streams out in all directions, and it is due to this that when it is seen projected on a plane background its structure assumes a complicated form. To the old astronomers it was merely a halo about the disk of the moon, and was long believed to emanate from the moon or to be an optical phenomenon due to the earth's atmosphere. The older observers were so possessed with the idea that it was a halo so concentrically arranged about the moon that it affected their drawings of it, and it was not until 1869 and largely through the splendid work of American astronomers, that it was fully recognized that the corona belonged to the sun, and its periodicity of variation was soon found to be coincident with the variation of sun spots, but in inverse order. In other words, when the sun spots are most numerous or at their maximum, the corona is at a minimum, or is least conspicuous.

An eclipse during the maximum sun spot period shows the corona as an almost evenly distributed halo about the sun. It consists of interspersed rays of varying brightness.

At a time when the sun spots are fewest, and that is the case this year, the corona reaches its greatest glory. The halo form is changed into the winged form. Great streamers give the sun eclipsed the effect of a great four-rayed star or else endow it with two enormous wings stretching east and west at great distances from the sun's surface, gradually growing fainter and fainter. The eclipse of 1867 was of this type and so was the eclipse of 1878, which, occurring in the western part of the United States was very carefully studied by American astronomers from the top of Pike's Peak. The view of the streamers on this occasion, was of extraordinary magnificence, and the eclipse of May 28, it is believed, will reproduce the phenomena of 1878 with great exactitude.

The rays and wings of the corona of 1900 will atone in their magnificence for the brief duration of totality, which will be one minute and 13 seconds for New Orleans and 1 minute and 42 seconds for Norfolk. Still a great deal can be seen and done in one minute and a half, and the astronomers have got the work of taking an eclipse by eye and camera down so fine that some surprising results are possible. Even at their best, eclipses do not last long, the longest period of totality possible being a little over six minutes. Though, of course, only the best results can be obtained by astronomic cameras, still the brief moment of the eclipse gives the amateur a chance, and it looks as if on May 28 the sun will be photographed as never before. The cinematograph companies in Europe and the United States will be on deck, and the sun will be taken by batteries of cameras from the levees of New Orleans to the pyramids by the Nile.

For general unscientific work, taking the eclipse as a whole, an ordinary camera will suffice, with an ordinary lens of 1½ inch aperture and a focus of 9 inches, but the only plates that will give results are the triple-coated non-halation plates carefully backed. If the amateur wants to work out various details of the corona, he will have to go deeper into the scientific side of photography. This outer corona can be taken with an ordinary camera, but the middle corona calls for a larger focus, 30 or 40 inches, and the inner corona, a very long focus, 35 or 40 times the aperture of the lens, and then the camera must be moved by clockwork. All this is out of the kodaker's ken, but he may get a trophy or two of the eclipse if he is careful and does not try to do too much. The observer, however, who is not bothered with camera or telescope will get the most out of the eclipse viewed as a spectacle.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

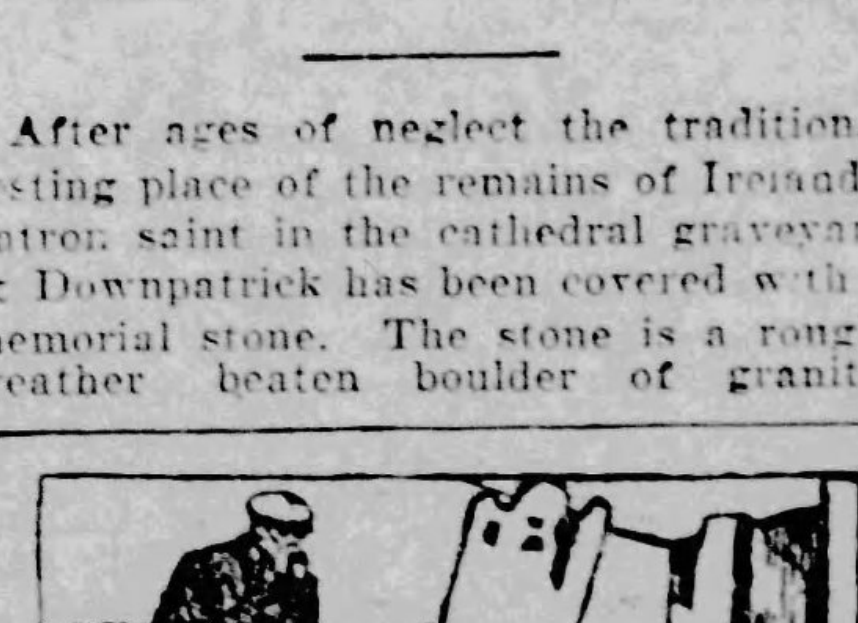
"Opportunity is the Cream of Time."

Now is your opportunity. There is no time when the system is so much in need of a good medicine, like Hood's Sarsaparilla, and no time when it is so susceptible to the benefits to be derived from such a medicine. By purifying, enriching and vitalizing the blood and toning up the system Hood's Sarsaparilla starts you right for a whole year of health.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills.

THE GRAVE OF IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT

After ages of neglect the traditional resting place of the remains of Ireland's patron saint in the cathedral graveyard at Downpatrick has been covered with a memorial stone. The stone is a rough, weather beaten boulder of granite, weighing about seven tons, from the mountainside of Slieve-na-Largie, where it rested at a height of 600 feet. Upon the upper surface is carved an Irish cross and beneath it the name "Potric" is cut in Irish characters.



IDENTIFICATION

There are not many men who are better known in Detroit than Detective Pat O'Neil. He has two boys of whom he is justly proud. The other day he was walking with his two sons, and, meeting several friends, he stopped to talk with them. The boys were dressed in exactly the same way, and to the outsider they looked as near alike as two grapes in a bunch.

"Are they twins, Pat?" asked one of the friends.

"Oh, no," replied Mr. O'Neil.

"Well, by George, I don't see how you tell them apart," ventured another of the friends.

"Oh, that's easy," said Pat. "This one is 5 and the other is 6 years old."

"No, pape," exclaimed the latter of the two boys, "he's 6 and I'm 5."—Detroit Free Press.

Knew Better.

"They told me," groaned Johnny, in an agony of indigestion, "I couldn't eat my Easter eggs and have 'em too, but it ain't so! I ett 'em, and I've got 'em yet!"

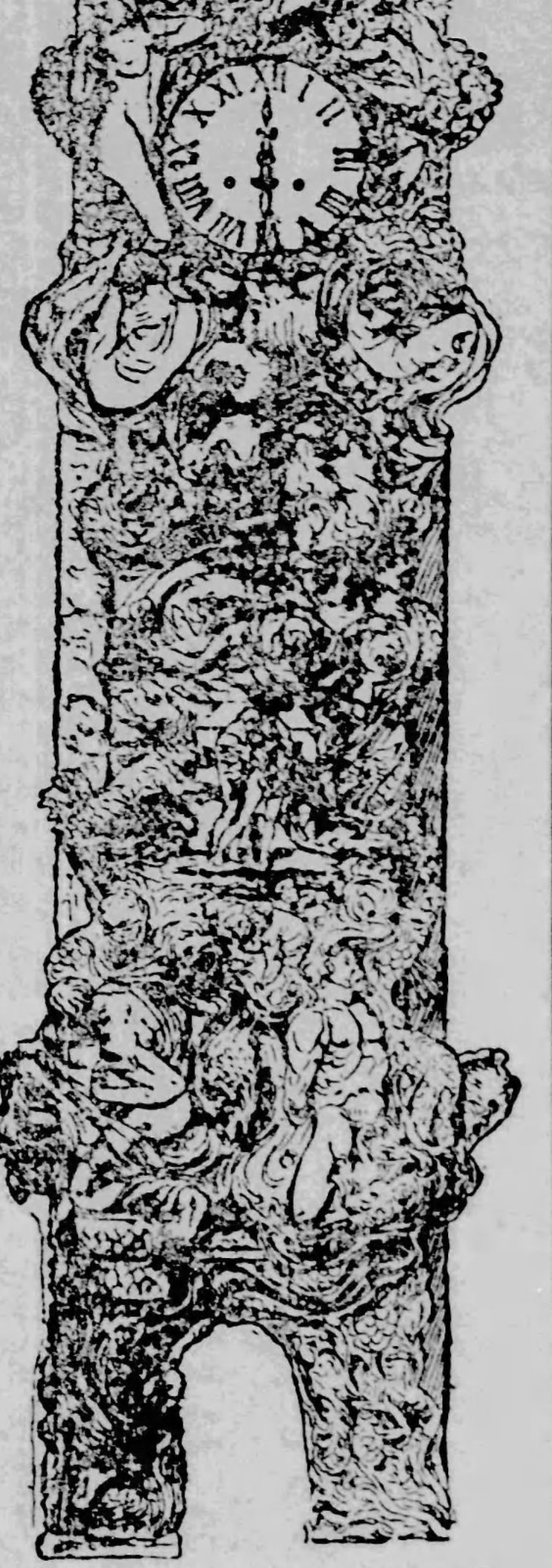
Chin Pimples
are local in nature. They yield readily to Common Sense Treatment.
HEISKELL'S OINTMENT
is a specific for Pimples, Freckles, Tetter, Eczema and all skin disorders. 50 cts. a box.
HEISKELL'S SOAP
clears the pores, makes the skin soft, smooth and white. Price 25 cents. Samples free.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philada., Pa.

SCANDINAVIAN MYTHS CARVED IN WOOD

George Grey Barnard, the New York sculptor, has carved a massive clock case in oak.

Mr. Barnard says that it represents the evolution of man, or rather the evolution of life and matter, out of chaos, and man's struggles with the forces of nature, as represented in the Scandinavian myths.

The basis of this conception goes back to the origin of life, as the Scandinavians represented it: with three great roots. These form the legs or foundation and support the entire effect. The beginning of life, as typified by the supporting roots, is gradually concealed by the circling waves of chaos in which a serpent, to represent force and resistance, winds in and about, at different intervals, revealing his powerful body in conflict with man, and again only showing his fins through the water.



THE CLOCK CASE COMPLETE.

Still higher and immediately under the dial are two figures emerging from the waves, each holding an urn with uplifting motion, from which the waters gush and join the ocean, these are the two sources of nature, and are represented by a male and female figure. These figures are balanced by two figures above, surmounting the more dramatic design and sustaining the dial. On one side is the figure of a maiden breathing on a lily; she has been modeled with tenderness, and, coming out of chaotic nature, suggests the absolute purity and simplicity of beautiful life, and the repose and sweetness in the love of woman. On the opposite corner from the symbol of this lovely and budding thought is a group of the Walkyre. A young warrior's soul is taking flight, his shield is placed as a relief for the composition, which is a strange commingling of the spirited and peaceful.

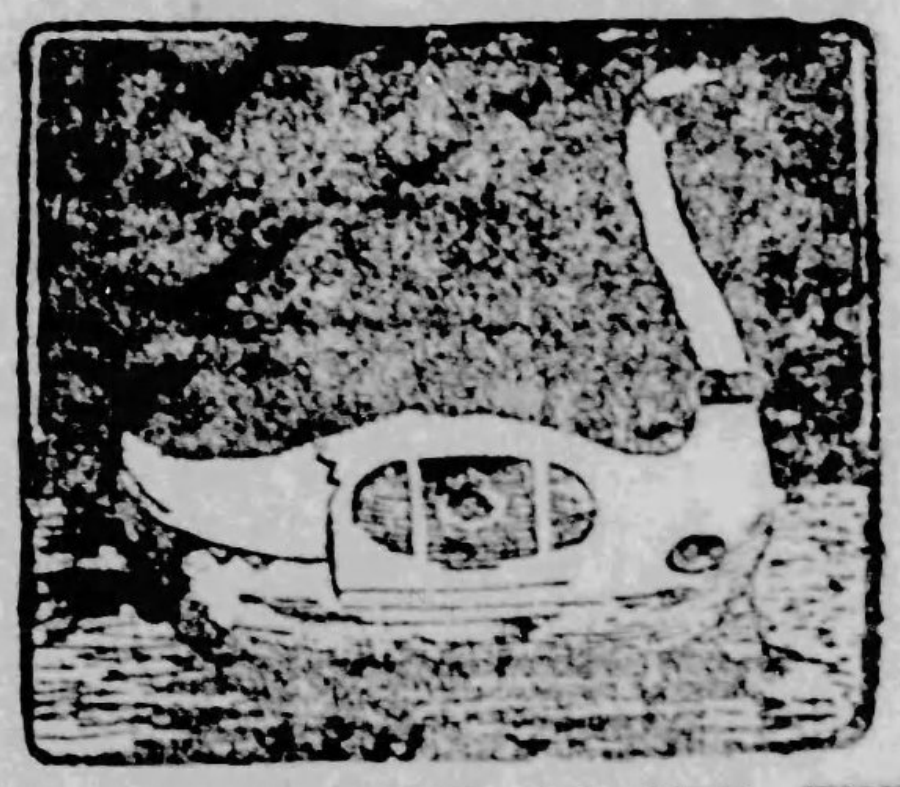
In the center of the whole design is a group that gives gravity and human impulse to the scheme of treatment; it is cut clear through the structure and makes a delicate framework that contrasts pleasingly with the heavier feeling surrounding it. This group typifies human love; a man and woman are standing—the woman holding in her arms a babe, over which both are bending in tender contemplation.

The clock is made of American oak; it is twelve feet high and measures from three to four feet wide, as the figures vary in protruding composition. Its actual production has required an immense outlay. Every figure was first carefully modeled in clay.

PICTURESQUE BOAT ON EXE RIVER

Visitors to Central Park are quite familiar with the swan boats on the large lakes, but the swan boat shown in the accompanying cut is far more realistic, says the New York Mail and Express.

It is an excursion boat, and plies on the river Exe, at Starcross, England. A smaller boat of the same shape is used to transfer passengers and is called the Cygnet.



THE SWAN BOAT OF THE EXE RIVER, ENGLAND.

The picture gives no indication of the swan boat's size, but it is capable of holding at least twenty-five persons, and at a pinch might take more. Its means of propulsion are equally extraordinary. To keep up its role of swan, instead of being rowed with oars or propelled by sails, it is so constructed that by a special arrangement inside, the top of the vessel, or rather the back of the swan, can be raised and spread out on either side like white wings, and the effect as the boat glides down the river with wings outstretched before a steady breeze is very pretty.

By Way of Precaution.

Being a wise man, he desired to take no chances.

"Of course, you understand," he said by way of preface, "that I have plenty of female relatives."

"Certainly," she answered, somewhat nonplused.

"I have four sisters already," he went on, "and any number of cousins."

"I realize all that," she returned, "but I fail to see how it interests me."

"Oh, only indirectly," he said. "Before saying what I have to say I merely desire to have it understood that I have my full quota of relatives of that description. Do I make myself clear?"

"I think I grasp your meaning," she answered.

"In that case," he announced, "I will ask you to be my wife."—Chicago Post.

A Climax of Bitterness.

"The rival governors of Kentucky met in Louisville the other day."

"Still bitter, eh?"

"Bitterer. Actually drank alone."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Book of Gold Mines Free!

A prominent Denver publisher who is familiar with every phase of life in the Cripple Creek (Colorado) gold camp has just published a volume which he styles "Cripple Creek Illustrated." The book contains nearly 100 views of the big gold mines of the camp, a correct map, and in fact a world of information. Full reports of ore mined, dividends paid, etc. The edition cost $1,800 to issue. To introduce his big illustrated weekly family paper, (founded 1890) he will send you a copy of "Cripple Creek Illustrated" and his paper 13 weeks on trial for 25c. Clubs of 5, $1. Stamps taken. Latest mining news and western stories. Mention our paper when you write, and address Illustrated Weekly, Denver, Colorado.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

Home of Swamp-Root.

The Sunday School.

LESSON IX, MAY 27, 1900.

Parables of the Kingdom.

Matt. 13:24-33.

Read Matt. 13:24-53; Mark 4:21-29. Memory Verses: 31, 33.

Golden Text: The field is the world.—Matt. 13:38.

24. Another parable put he forth unto them, saying, The kingdom of heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field:

25. But while men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat, and went his way.

26. But when the blade was sprung up, and brought forth fruit, then appeared the tares also.

27. So the servants of the householder came and said unto him, Sir, didst not thou sow good seed in thy field? from whence then hath it tares?

28. He said unto them, An enemy hath done this. The servants said unto him, Wilt thou then that we go and gather them up?

29. But he said, Nay; lest while ye gather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them.

30. Let both grow together until the harvest: and in the time of harvest I will say to the reapers, Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them: but gather the wheat into my barn.

31. Another parable put he forth unto them, saying, The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man took, and sowed in his field:

32. Which indeed is the least of all seeds: but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof.

33. Another parable spake he unto them: The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened.

The Lesson in Every Day Life.

While men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares (v. 25.) It isn't pleasant to know it, but we all have our enemies. Of course, we must sleep, but do not let us flatter ourselves that we are in no danger; for these tireless and vindictive enemies are hustling every minute of the night and day. Like the famous goblins, they will "ketch you, if you don't watch out." There are the measles, for example, and the whooping cough, and the scarlet fever. And then there is a very mean little temper, who is always sneaking around, and trying to grab you when you are not thinking. There is a saloonkeeper around the corner, and he has got his eyes on you. I tell you, the woods are as full of such enemies as they used to be in old times of Indians and wolves. And there are times when we have to sit up nights and watch them. If that old shaykh in the story knew that his enemy was in the neighborhood, I think that he and his hired men and his dogs ought to have at least slept "with one eye open." That was the way we used to have to do when I was a hired boy on old Deacon Webster's farm, and the night was full of watermelon thieves!

Whence then hath it tares? (v. 27.) Can't you see them rubbing their sleepy eyes, and wondering how those tares got into the field? Why should any one ever be surprised, in this particular kind of a world, at tares and troubles springing up anywhere? we ought to expect them, and especially when we have been asleep. "How in the world did I come to get that tear in my trousers?" whimpered little Bill, although he had been sliding on the cellar door the whole afternoon. "Where did I get that miserable grass stain on my new dress?" whimpered Bettie, although she had been hunting four-leaved clovers for more than an hour. "What made that mean hornet sting me?" I roared one day as I rushed into the house. And yet I had been stoning his nest (from what I thought to be a safe distance) ever since I got home from school. "I don't see how I happened to get sick,"—and yet you have been smoking a pipe. "I don't see how in the world I came to get drunk, or get in the lockup or in jail,"—and yet you have been drinking or tampering with the money-drawer. Oh! we are terribly innocent and abused. "Whence come these tares?"—indeed!

Let both grow together until the harvest (V. 30). I suppose those little tares felt very safe out there in the wheatfield. I can hear them saying to each other, "We know what we are doing. We just slipped in here, and laid low until the wheat got a good start, and then up we popped! And now the old farmer can not tell us from the wheat; and, even if he does, what is he going to do about it? He don't dare touch us for fear he will pull the wheat up with us. Ha! ha! ha!" And all the time the secret was coming out. Every day they came to look more and more like tares. They could not hide their nature; neither can you and I. And one day—ouch—the sharp scythe cut their feet, and the next the hired man pulled them out of the winrows, and flung them in the fire.

Is less than all seeds: but * * * * becometh a tree (V. 32.) Never, never, never despise a thing because it is small. I can still remember the vague feeling of wonder in my heart when, as a child, I said over those little old-fashioned lines:

Little drops of water, little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean and the pleasant land.

It always seemed to me that it ought to have been just the reverse. I know better now, and I take off my hat to all little bits of things—little brooks, little eggs, little microbes, little boys, and little girls, not because they are little, but because of what is tucked away out of sight in their littleness. When some one disparaged a boy because he was little, Daniel Webster said, "It is out of just such things that men are made." The littlest, puniest child in that class of yours may some time sit in a presidential chair or judge angels. Be careful how you treat him.—Charles Frederick Goss, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

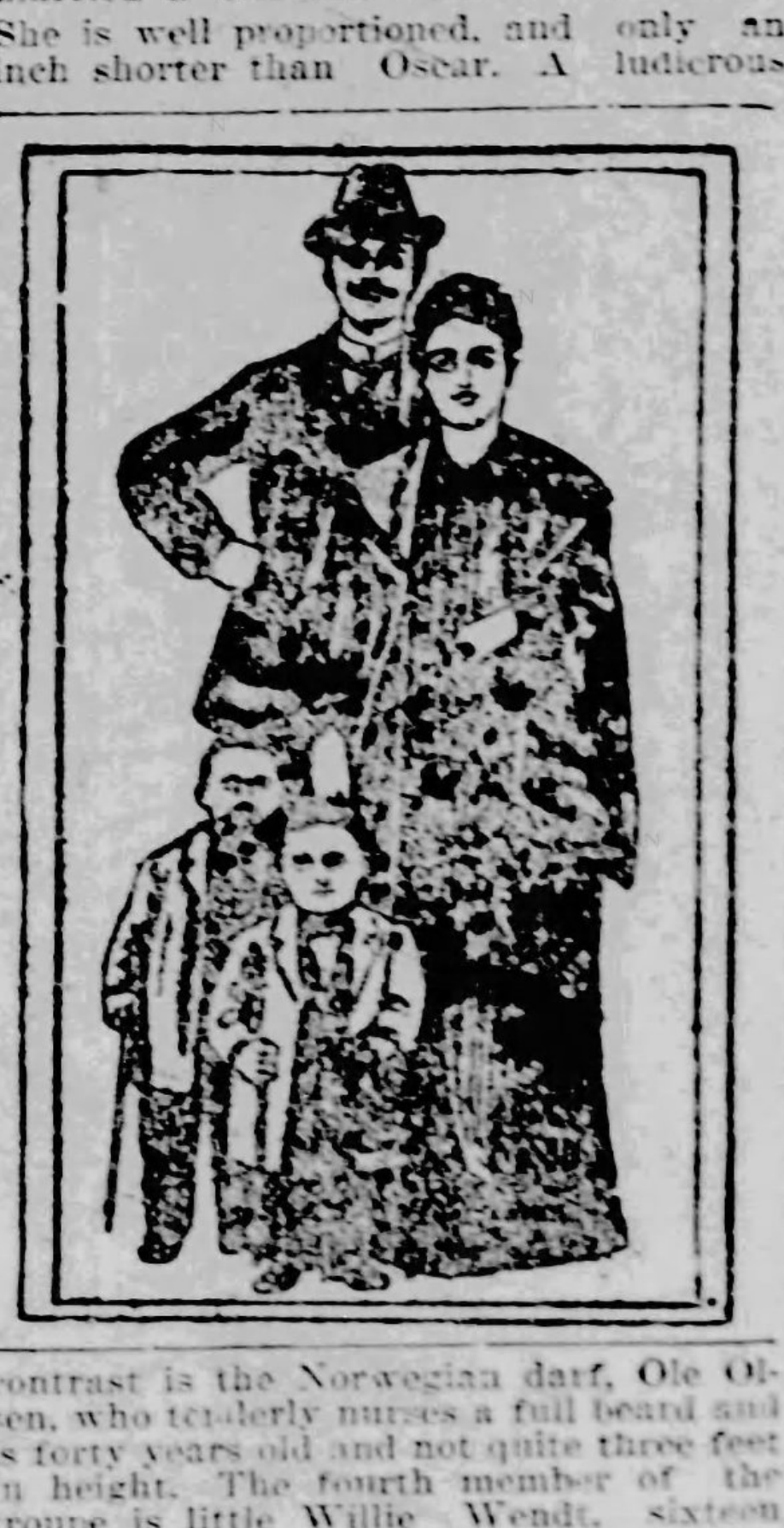
Knew Something About Women.

"My dear sir," said the old gentleman in his open-hearted way, "I shall welcome you as a son-in-law."

"Alas!" returned the young man dejectedly. "My last hope is gone. If I had your opposition I might hope to win her, but without it there is no chance."—Chicago Post.

EUROPE'S TALLEST AND SHORTEST PEOPLE

The tallest man in Europe is Oscar Balling, who is only twenty-three years old and measures eight feet two inches. Fraulein See-hen, the second curiosity, is the oldest daughter of a Chinaman who married a German woman in Berlin. She is well proportioned, and only an inch shorter than Oscar. A ludicrous contrast is the Norwegian dwarf, Ole Olsen, who tenderly nurses a full beard and is forty years old and not quite three feet in height. The fourth member of the troupe is little Willie Wendt, sixteen years old, a Persian, who is two feet eight inches tall. The quartet exhibit together.



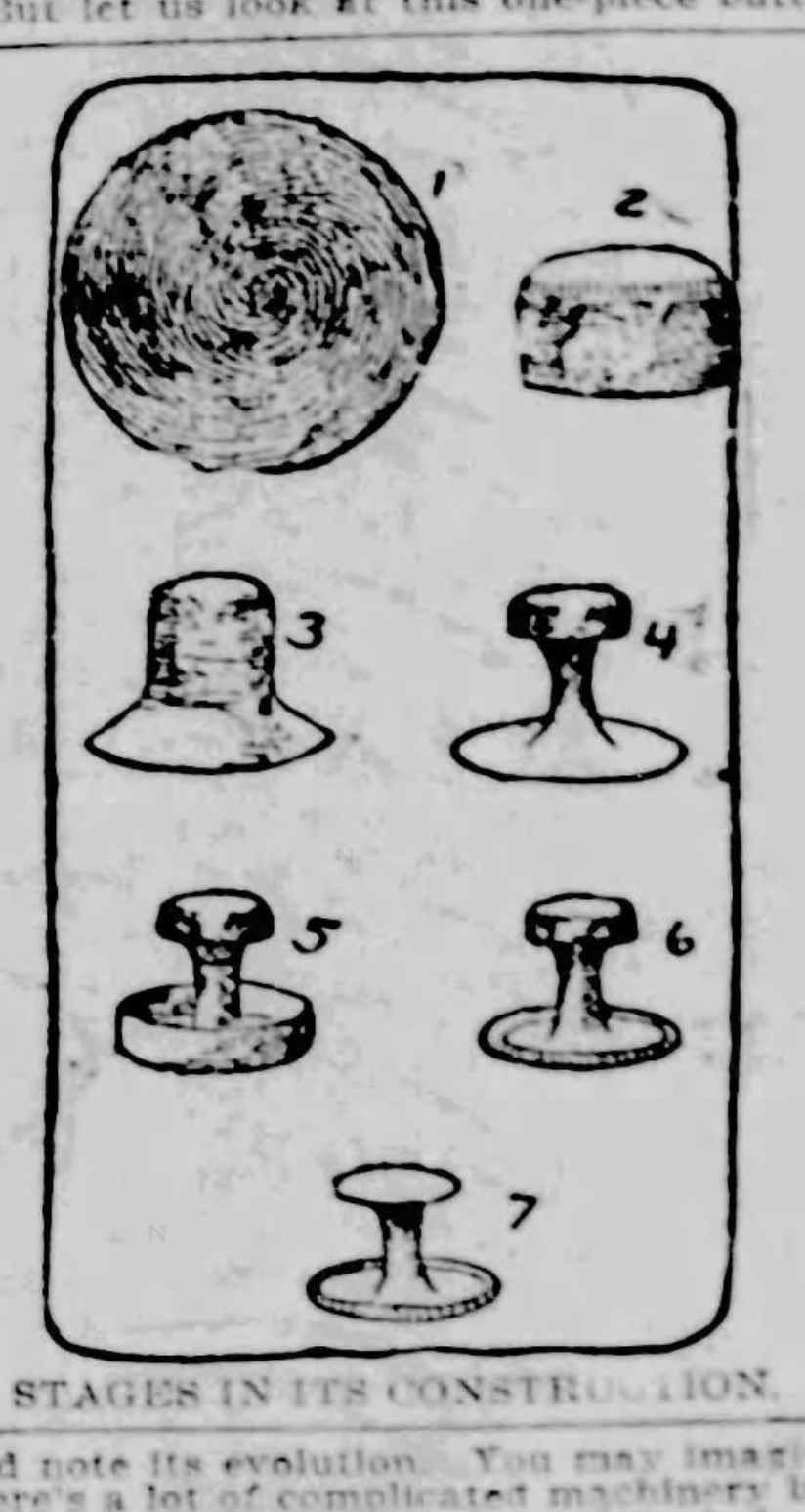
EVOLUTION OF A COLLAR BUTTON

Even the simplest little contrivances are often very complicated in the making, says the Chicago News.

There's the collar button, for instance, which, in addition to lining the pockets of the humorists with gold, has caused mankind more trouble than the proper upbringing of his children.

From all we can learn, however, it is the collar button which is made of a number of pieces soldered together which is wont to break just at the wrong time. And, indeed, the only reprehensible habit attributed to the one-piece collar button is the weakness for rolling under the bed just when a man (or a girl) is in a rush. In case it's a man, you know just how it ruffles his temper to be caught under the bed hunting for buttons; it annoys him equally if his wife shrieks, thinking him a burglar, or if she assumes a superior air and goes silently on her way.

But let us look at this one-piece button and note its evolution. You may imagine there's a lot of complicated machinery behind it—behind every stage of it, indeed.



STAGES IN ITS CONSTRUCTION.

In the first stage there's a circular disk stamped out of a strip of metal. Being fed into several machines, it at length gets into the third form, so like a grandfather's hat. Rapid blows, and many of them, from powerful hammers, bring it to the fourth stage.

Then a machine turns up its edge. Still another rolls it over. Then its head is put into shape. Last comes the polishing.

It stands to reason that this button is stronger than the old one, with its straight shank.

How seldom do we stop to think of all the brains and energy that go into every tiniest article.

KINDNESS CURES A BAD HABIT

Horses often have what is called the vice of shying, that is, of starting suddenly at the rustle of a leaf or a piece of paper, or at the approach of any object to which they are not accustomed. Clearly this is the remnant of an instinct inherited from their wild progenitors in the steppes or prairies, where the sudden rustling of a leaf might indicate the presence of a wolf, and where everything that was strange was, therefore, suspicious.

It is idle, as well as cruel to beat a horse for shying. That only increases his alarm, and may easily reduce him to the state of terror in which he loses his head entirely. Horses in that state seem to lose not only their heads, but their perceptive senses, and a horse in that condition may dash headlong against a stone wall. The habit of shying, when once formed, is difficult to cure, but it may almost always be prevented by such consistent kindness of treatment as to overpower the inherited instinct of instant flight from possible danger in which the habit originates.—Our Animal Friends.

WHEN NATURE

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

The Length of Days.

Jack—It is time for me to go, dearest; I shall be locked out, and I left my night key in my room.

Jess—Must you go?

Jack—Yes, really. You wouldn't want me to sit in the park until morning, would you?

Jess—No; but I see you so seldom.

Jack—I have been here every night since New Years.

Jess—I know, but a day is such an age.

Jack—I know it, dearest (sighs), and the days are growing longer now.—Harlem Life.

The Latest Hit.

"Somebody threw a bomb into the opium joint yesterday morning and blew the Chinese proprietor all over the ceiling."

"Mixed 'em up, eh? Reminds me of Browning."

"Browning?"

"Yes. 'The Pied Piper.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Continuous Sort of Temper.

Valet—I must leave you sir.

Master—Why?

Valet—It's your temper, sir.

Master—Tut, tut! I know I am hasty, but my anger is no sooner on than it's off.

Valet—I know; but it's no sooner off than it is on.—Judy.

Corn removed free. Send postal for trial box of A-Corn Salve
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Cures Weak Men Free

Insures Love and Happiness.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1142 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free recipe with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show how men write him:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you can not realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed, and after a few days' use can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

Patents A. O. Pattison, 623 F St., Wash., D. C. Advice as to patent ability and inventors' Guide free. Mention BLADE.

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$400.00 A MONTH, EASY.

Good men get rich representing the Pneumatic Butter Separator. Separates butter from sweet cream or milk in two minutes. Exclusive territory. P. DAIRY MACHINERY CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BRILLIANTS.

What I aspired to be,
And was not, comforts me.
—Browning.

The daffodils fling far the flag of spring,
Their golden troops the garden-fortress hills,
And bird-throat bugles greet the days that bring
The daffodils.
Over the hills the summer comes at last;
But sad the light and sad the laughing rills,
And sad the golden flowers—since he has passed
Beyond the hills.
—Elizabeth Roberts Macdonald.

Love came at dawn when all the world was fair,
When crimson glories, bloom and song were rife;
Love came at dawn when hope's wings fanned the air,
And murmured, "I am life."
Love came at even when the day was done,
When heart and brain were tired, and slumber pressed;
Love came at eve, shut out the sinking sun,
And whispered, "I am rest."
—William Wilfrid Campbell.

Give thanks to life if thou art tempest-hurled
Through the abyss to feel the pulsing world!
Of joys and pain reborn thy life shall be—
The boundless silence compassing the earth,
The love that blossoms in the springtime's birth,
The vibrant force of the far-shining sea.
—Katherine Coolidge.

I will seek thy blessed shelter, deep bosom of sun and storm,
From the fever and fret of the earth and the things that debase and deform;
For I am thine, from of old thou didst lay me, a child, at rest
In thy cradle of many waters, and gav'st to my hunger thy breast.
—G. E. Woodberry.

I ask not that false calm which many feign,
And call that peace which is a dearth of pain.
True calm doth quiver like the calmest star;
It is that white where all the colors are.

* * * * *

Spaces thou hast ordained the stars between,
And silences where melody hath been;
Teach me those absences of fire to face,
And thee no less in silence to embrace.
—Stephen Phillips.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO............Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 172,000

"PARISIAN DREAM CITY."

Part one of this elegant portfolio series has by this time reached all of our readers who have ordered it, and everyone must agree that all promises have been fulfilled. We are quite certain all will continue to order these parts weekly, and accumulate in the end a volume of illustrations of Paris and the exposition that will be very valuable in later years. Part two will be mailed on Saturday of this week, and all who have part one should lose no time in sending order for part two, so as to keep up with publication. For one more week we ask orders for part one, from those who have not heretofore ordered, or what would be better, send 20 cents for parts one and two. Address Portfolio Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE CLARK BILL.

Rev. A. P. Baker and his associates of the Anti-Saloon League of Ohio, are so angered over the defeat of the Clark local option bill in the Ohio legislature that they have begun a crusade against the two senators from this state and the national administration. Their line of reasoning appears to be this: That the legislature had a Republican majority; therefore the Republican party is to be held responsible for the defeat of the bill; and, furthermore, the administration and the Ohio senators are charged with having labored to defeat the measure.

The Clark bill passed the state house of representatives by a good majority, but failed in the senate by a narrow margin. Recounting these facts, the Columbus Dispatch, referring to them, makes this excellent point:

> Does it not, then, appear that, if the whole power of the two senators and the national administration were exerted against the bill, that power was ridiculously small? The two senators have replied to the accusation and have assumed responsibility for the expression of their own individual opinion regarding the bill; and it is denied by Senator Hanna, the one accused, that there was any effort to use the influence of President McKinley against the bill. This may readily be believed, as the President has had a multitude of greater things to think of, and the question of ward local option in Ohio cities is not in his present field of activities.

As a matter of fact, the party lines were not drawn on the Clark bill. The members of the legislature who voted for and against it are personally responsible for their votes, and no doubt are perfectly willing to accept full responsibility. The story that influence was brought to bear from Washington is one which will be believed only by men who are fanatics on the subject. A member of the legislature, however, has a perfect right to ask Senator Foraker, or Senator Hanna, for his opinion as to the merits of the bill; just as much as he has to ask the judgment of his pastor, or of any other citizen of Ohio. The injustice of Baker and his associates lies in their attempt to make a political question of the individual acts of the members of the legislature. On this, the article of the Dispatch has this comment:

> It is unlikely that the replies of the Ohio senators will modify the crusade of vituperation, except perhaps to strengthen it. The denials and the heated retort of Senator Foraker will doubtless be welcomed as giving distinction to the methods adopted. These methods are peculiar to the anti-saloon cause. The harshest words are by these advocates always reserved for the party that has done the most for temperance or come the nearest to approval of prohibition measures.
>
> Under the present local option law, there are villages which have voted "dry" but through the agency of drug stores, are more disgracefully "wet" than if there were legally established saloons. The vote in those villages is evidence of the fact that there is a public opinion against the saloon, and yet saloons in disguise are allowed to do business and, by reason of the deception, to do more than an open saloon to corrupt the morals of the place. It would seem that here was real work for the anti-saloon league with a good chance of success.
>
> But apparently, this is not so much to its liking as the playing of politics by wholesale accusations that strike high and attract attention. A losing fight, if made with tom-toms, seems to be preferred to a victory that does not emphasize the individuality of those who have won it.

THE ARREST OF NEELY.

The arrest of the chief financial agent of the Havana postoffice on a charge of embezzlement has created a stir in political circles. The opposition has been quick to make the unwarranted asertion that the island has been turned over to the mercy of official carpet-baggers. The fact of his prompt arrest certainly should be evidence to every thinking man of the purpose of the government to enforce honesty and efficiency in Cuban administration while that island remains under our care.

The main charge against Neely is that he falsely reported that he had destroyed several hundred thousand dollars' worth of discarded stamps, whose destruction had been ordered; that he sent batches of these stamps to the various postoffices of the island, and appropriated the money returned for them to his own use. We have no disposition to prejudge his case. What every one should insist upon is his speedy trial on the charge, and that he be promptly punished for his peculations if found guilty. The government has displayed energy in his arrest, and there is no reason to suppose it will be less prompt in pushing the case to trial.

Those yet living who were delegates to the first Republican national convention in 1860 will be given seats on the platform at the Philadelphia gathering this year, as guests of honor. Ohio has three of them—Hon. Ulric Sloan, of Hillsboro; Gen. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, and Congressman Edgerton, of Akron. The latter is now a free silver Democrat, and will not be invited, of course. The reunion of the old-timers will be a striking feature of the convention.

SHALL WE ABANDON THE MONROE DOCTRINE?

The Boer envoys to the United States will be received with a great deal of gush by certain self-constituted reception committees. There is politics in it, of course. Democratic politicians who wish to curry favor with the Irish-American voters, are agitating the matter of this government's interfering in the South African war. The Boer envoys state their hope that this government will attempt to secure arbitration—and this in the face of England's oft-repeated declaration that she will not accept any interference on the part of any outside power.

Capt. Mahan, our foremost naval expert, has a well-considered article in the current number of the Independent, in which he raises a very grave question for the consideration of all thinking Americans. He says:

> The avowed purpose of this delegation from a foreign community is to move our people, and through them to bring pressure upon our government, to depart from a line of action—that of non-interference in questions of European policy—which has heretofore been sedulously observed.
>
> The question now before us, through the manifesto of the Boer delegation, and the avowed purpose of political agitation in our midst, is: Are we going to recede from the advantage obtained, from the increased moral status acquired for the Monroe Doctrine, by wilfully undertaking to impel the government of the United States into interposition in a European question?
>
> Are we then, upon grounds of sentiment, willing to precipitate a course which will weaken the moral force—to say the least—of the Monroe Doctrine? For sentiment alone it is; upon the question of cool right and wrong there is much to be said against the Boers' plea.
>
> Where moral force is depleted, the need for physical power is increased fourfold. "Thrice is he armed that has his quarrel just." We cannot expect others to yield respect—which is the exponent of moral power—to a position, or a principle, which we ourselves disregard lightly upon occasion, whether of interest or of feeling.

This view of a thoughtful, intelligent American is one worth most careful study. We can not afford to meddle in the affairs of an European nation, without admitting that European powers have an equal right to interfere with affairs on this side of the Atlantic. In other words, we will have to abandon the Monroe doctrine.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

In the debate on the naval bill in the Senate Friday, Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, made a notable speech on the vital importance of a prompt enlargement of our navy. In the course of his remarks he warned all European nations that we can never allow the Danish West Indies to pass into any other hands than ours. And he added: "The European nation which would undertake to take possession of those islands, right on the road to the proposed Nicaragua canal, and to make of them great naval stations, would by that very act become an enemy of ours. We could submit to no such thing as that. Such an act by any European power would mean war."

Senator Lodge evidently believes somewhat in the story that a plan is on foot whereby Denmark gives these islands to Germany, receiving in exchange the whole or a part of North Schleswig, which, with Holstein, was taken from Denmark by Germany in 1867, and which it has always been the hope of the Danes to recover. It was also added that King Christian of Denmark would not allow the United States to plead the Monroe doctrine as a barrier to negotiations with Germany for the ceding of the islands to other countries. He will maintain that he has already given the Monroe doctrine sufficient consideration in that he offered a number of times to sell the islands to the United States, and every time the negotiations have fallen through on account of the failure of congress to ratify the agreement.

While Senator Lodge is altogether right in declaring for the rapid completion of the war vessels now under way and new ones authorized to be built, on the ground that a powerful navy is the surest means of maintaining peace, it occurs to us it would be cheaper to buy the Danish West Indies outright. The price asked is some four million dollars, which is the cost of one battleship.

It is without doubt true that Denmark desires to obtain Schleswig, and that Senator Lodge's speech is to be interpreted as an emphatic warning to Germany and Denmark that the transfer of the West Indian islands to the former power will be deemed an infraction of the Monroe doctrine, and a sufficient cause for war. If the hint is accepted, Denmark may be willing to reopen negotiations for their sale to Uncle Sam.

A SCOUNDRELLY PLOT.

The attention of Mr. Bryan should be called at once to another vile conspiracy on the part of the Money Power. The New Orleans Times-Democrat has discovered this villainous attempt to subvert the liberties of a free people, and render them the bond-slaves of Mark Hanna and the plutocrats. The corporations are at the present moment raising the wages of their employes for political purposes. Our New Orleans contemporary says so, and it ought to know.

It declares these corporations and the Republicans have an understanding, and wages will be raised "two or three times every week during the months of September and October, for certain, and perhaps also of July and August." Indeed these pestilent schemers are at it already, and have been for some time. It is a matter known to everybody that wages have been going up, and if the Times-Democrat's story is correct, the ignorant workingmen are helping the conspiracy along by striking for wage-advances. Like Pooh Bah, they are endeavoring to be insulted by a raise in their stipends.

This matter should be brought to the attention of Mr. Bryan, that he may incorporate a plank in the platform he will dictate to the Democratic national convention at Kansas City. Of course this hellish plot originated in the scheming brain of Mark Hanna. We all recall how he put up the price of wheat the world over during the fall of 1896, before the election, in order to fool the farmers into voting for McKinley. By some oversight he forgot to put it down again, though it must have been an enormous strain on his pocketbook. Now he has secured the co-operation of all the large employes of labor to raise wages by tri-weekly advances during the summer and fall. There is but one thing to do to fittingly rebuke these villainous schemers. Democratic workingmen should proudly scorn to accept the advance, and thus cover Mark Hanna's head with shame and confusion.

In strong contrast to the efforts of Sulzer, Teller and others, no member of the British House of Commons has introduced in that body a resolution of sympathy with Aguinaldo and his rebels.

M'KINLEY AND WINE.

Bishop Walden, of the Methodist Episcopal church, has made a statement which ought to finally settle the question whether President McKinley drinks wine. The charge has been made in a number of addresses by Samuel Dickie, a prominent leader of the Prohibition party, that he saw the President at a public banquet, and that his wine-glass was filled. This has been exploited as proof positive that the President drinks wine. Here in Ohio, where the great mass of intelligent people know that McKinley is a total abstainer, this charge by Dickie has no force; but it has been industriously circulated in other states, presumably for its effect in this year's campaign.

Bishop Walden states that, when the bishops of the Methodist church met in Washington last November, the President informed him that when he attends banquets where wine is served, he does not turn down his glasses, but permits them to be filled by the waiters. He, however, never touches the beverage, but drinks Apollinaris water, which is usually provided for him because of his well-known abstemiousness. This is an illustration of Mr. McKinley's courteous tact in dealing with a complex situation. He avoids any ostentatious display of his temperance principles, as well as any appearance of rudeness to his hosts, by allowing his glasses to be filled, but he does not drink the wine.

This statement is quite satisfactory to everybody except fanatics. It is not expected they would accept any evidence on the point, no matter how convincing. A slander on any public man who is not affiliated with their political faction, the Prihibition party, is always believed by them with fervor.

BRYAN THE POPULIST CANDIDATE.

It was eminently fitting that the Populist party in convention at Sioux Falls should unanimously nominate William Jennings Bryan for the presidency on a platform opposing expansion, declaring against the policy of the administration in the conduct of affairs in our new possessions, favoring the initiative and referendum, condemning the present financial policy, urging the government ownership of railroad and telegraph lines, denouncing government by injunction—a platform, in short, embodying all the vagaries and isms which have distinguished the extreme faction of the Populist party.

It was also fitting that among the delegates who spoke for the nomination of Bryan and urged his selection by the convention were such distinguished extremists as Jerry Simpson, "Cyclone" Davis, Senator Allen, of Nebraska; Senator Butler and James B. Weaver.

The platform is one which will in every way please Mr. Bryan, as he has time and again advocated the theories contained in the several planks. There is no reason why Mr. Bryan should not promptly accept the nomination and reaffirm his allegiance to the platform adopted. It is a radical platform, but one on which Mr. Bryan will feel perfectly at home.

But how will the action of the Populists at Sioux Falls please the conservative Democrats of the country? Mr. McLean's query, "Where Are We?" is extremely pertinent at this time.

Four years ago thousands of Democrats refused to support Mr. Bryan on the Populistic platform adopted at Chicago. Mr. Bryan has not changed his views in the past four years and the eagerness with which the Populists have taken him up shows that they consider him one of them.

Mr. Bryan is now the Populist candidate for the presidency. Will the once great Democratic party ratify the choice at its Kansas City gathering? Has Populism swallowed Democracy? It really looks that way.

The nomination of Bryan and Towne yesterday marks the 10th of May, 1900, as one of President McKinley's luckiest days. The Republican party should feel perfectly content with the work of the Sioux Falls convention.

A JAPANESE MIGRATION.

One of the most striking facts of the early history of mankind was the migration of great bodies of humanity—men, women and children, with their flocks and herds—from one portion of the globe to another. Time and again Central Asia poured her children forth into Europe, where they found an abiding place, often driving out the inhabitants to secure an area which suited them. The primary cause of these migrations was the increase of population in the old home, so that it become difficult to secure subsistence. A part of the population had to depart, to seek new hunting fields and new pastures for their domestic animals.

The immigration of Japanese to this and other countries is a modern instance of this. Japan has but 147,669 square miles—three and a half times the area of Ohio—while her population is over 42,000,000. The increase of her people has been enormous since she took up the march of progress. It has doubled within a score of years. The Empire is overcrowded, and a migration is the only remedy.

The natural outlet for this surplus population is Corea. That was the prize upon which Japan had fixed her eyes as the result of her war with China. But this clashed with Russia's designs in the Far East, and Japan was compelled to relinquish Corea. This outlet for the surplus population was closed, and now the Japanese are pouring over the islands of the Pacific and British Columbia and the United States.

THE HAPPIEST HUMAN.

A correspondent of the New York Sun raises this question: "Who is the happiest human being in the world?" This query he proceeds to answer after the manner following:

> I contend that it is a young girl of 18 or thereabouts, in good health, spirits and circumstances. My next friend says a boy is just as happy, and I say he is not, because a boy's future is so different from a girl's that its responsibilities cast a shadow that does not come into the girl's life. When a boy leave his boyhood for his manhood it means hard work of body and mind. When a girl leaves her girlhood for womanhood, it means love and marriage, and there is always to that the glamour which shows only the rose color and the romance with never a shadow in all the world.

He makes a very fair plea for his choice, but the other side is yet to be heard. The question is one which may be submitted to women's and men's clubs, and college and school debating societies.

It will sound quite natural to refer to him as Governor Yates, of Illinois.

SALISBURY'S WARNING.

Lord Salisbury administered an electric shock to the British people in his speech before the Primrose league.

That league is an organization of the Conservative party, taking its name from the favorite flower of Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Salisbury, Premier of the British cabinet, is the head of the organization. His remarks, at the annual meeting of the supreme officials of the league, are always of deep significance as outlining the Conservative governmental policy.

The most important portion of his speech this year was a solemn warning to his hearers to prepare to defend their homes and country. He advocated the organization of rifle clubs, and the inculcation of the fact that it is the duty of every Englishman "to make himself competent to meet the invader." He reminded his audience that the material for military aggression is increasing yearly in power and efficiency in every great nation, while England depends upon her navy and neglects the military side of preparation. He pointed to the lesson of history. Every great maritime power in the past has gone down, "not by disasters suffered in its provinces, but by a blow directed at its heart."

This statement will not only create a stir in the chancelleries of Europe, but will alarm the English people from Land's End to John O'Groat's house. It will be interpreted to mean that the Premier sees perils ahead which are yet state secrets. But elsewhere in his speech Lord Salisbury filed a qualified disclaimer. So it is probable he is merely taking a long look ahead, and preparing for a possible emergency. Complications might arise which would take the bulk of England's navy to distant quarters of the world, and make it feasible for France and Russia, or Germany alone, to invade England itself. The new century will open with clouded skies over Europe.

THE GREAT CHICAGO STRIKE.

The great strike in the building trades at Chicago is about over. Concessions have been made on both sides, and work will be resumed. But both Chicago and the strikers have paid dearly for the struggle. Building contracts amounting to between fifty and sixty millions of dollars were suspended, 40,000 skilled workmen were idle, at a total loss of twenty million dollars in wages, and 2,000 families were reduced to subsisting on charity. Five men have been killed and 110 assaulted during the struggle. And the pecuniary loss yet to come will be very heavy.

It is deemed too late to begin any other large building this season, and the outlook is that the thousands of people dependent upon the building trades will have a hard winter. The city is full of workmen drawn there by the building boom with which the season opened, and this adds another element to the complication. And what was the strike about? Not on account of wages. The men were paid high rates, even up to $4 per day. The whole struggle was to put work under full control of the union, as will be seen by the following statement, which embodies the demands of the strikers:

> First, that the union should have the right to limit the amount of work to be done in a day; second, that the walking delegates of the union should have the right to transfer a man from one job to another at will, regardless of the wishes of the employers. Third, that only union men should be employed. That is to say, they demand the working system which prevails in England whereby a steamfitter can cut only a certain number of threads for a day's work, or a plumber make so many joints, no matter how short a time this may take or how much more he could do for his employer in the eight hours if he was allowed to proceed, the same idea holding good in all the trades. The right to transfer workmen from one job to another implied the power of the walking delegate to go on to a job at, say 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and order a man who was working on that job to pick up his tools and go to some other employer upon whose work the delegate desired to put more men.

One effect predicted is that the small contractors will be ruined. Persons who propose erecting large buildings will let the contracts only to builders with ample capital, who will be able financially to carry them through. It is believed the construction work will necessarily fall into the hands of not over a half-dozen large firms. The small contractors, who rely upon being paid as the work progresses, will find themselves unable to do anything. The man with large capital will prosper. Altogether the workingmen are paying a costly price in order that their unions may have supremacy.

THE REAL KEYNOTE.

There will be all kinds of political keynotes sounded at the opening of the great Presidential contest this year, but not one of them will be more effective, if adhered to, than that of Chairman Hanna, of the Republican national committee, who in discussing the political outlook, said:

> As a result of a careful study of the situation I feel perfectly safe in making the prediction at this time that McKinley will be re-elected. There is no way of figuring how the Republican party can lose in the coming contest if it puts its shoulder to the wheel, and is not imbued with a spirit of over-confidence in the success of the ticket. The price of the victory will be much harder, and constant effort should be put forth from the time the campaign opens until election day. The Republicans should make the same kind of a fight that they did in 1896. There should be no cessation in their endeavor to elect their candidates, and their application and attention to the details of the campaign must be steady and unceasing. They should go into the contest on the supposition that hard work is absolutely essential to victory.

There is the whole secret of Republican success in a nutshell.

Over-confidence is the one thing to be feared and fought by Republicans this year. The conditions generally are so favorable to party success that many Republicans believe it to be impossible for the party to lose, and they can see no necessity for taking an active part in the campaign.

Senator Hanna is right. The Republicans should make the same kind of a campaign they did in 1896. They should make up their minds, not that victory will come without an effort, but that hard work is absolutely necessary to success.

Over-confidence has lost the Republican party more battles than any other cause. It is the one supreme danger this year. The average Republican can not see why his party should not triumph without an effort, but he should understand that nothing is so uncertain as politics, and that defeat often comes as the result of indifference.

The Republican organization should be perfected as speedily as possible. It should be a machine well regulated and without friction. It should begin with the precinct and school district, and go on up through the ward, township, county and state to the national committee. There should not be a weak spot along the entire line.

GEN. SHAW'S ADDRESS.

The address of General Shaw, national commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, at the Findlay meeting of the Ohio department, was a noteworthy one. The general gave a most interesting account of his campaign "for right and righteousness," to silence the "fraud" cry as to pensions. His policy was sound—"the best way to overcome false and malicious charges is to squarely prove them unworthy of notice." And this Gen. Shaw has done most effectually. He obtained the official figures from the attorney general of criminal prosecutions under the internal revenue, postoffice, customs and pension laws. The number under the latter head is far smaller than under any of the others, thus settling the point.

As to undiscovered frauds in the pension rolls, Gen. Shaw reminded his hearers that under Cleveland's last administration a half million dollars were spent in an effort to find such frauds. Five huge volumes were printed, at government expense, containing the name of every pensioner, amount of pension, place of residence and of payment, and sets of this publication were sent by thousands all over the country. The result was to prove that the pension roll is a roll of honor, not of fraud.

Gen. Shaw congratulated the Ohio soldiers on the passage by the house on May 7 of what is known as the "Grand Army pension bill," and then dwelt upon the need of quicker adjudication of claims. Our pension laws are generous and liberal beyond those of any other country, but there are delays in their execution which he thinks should be remedied. He is strongly in favor of the proposed pension court of appeals, as there are some 13,000 appeal cases now on file in the pension office. Altogether the position of General Shaw is honest and patriotic, and in his untiring devotion to duty he deserves the warmest praise from every member of the Grand Army in the union.

OREGON ELECTION.

The first state to hold an election this year is Oregon. On June 4 her voters will elect two representatives to Congress, a new legislature, a supreme judge and a dairy and food commissioner. Though this contest comes before either of the great national conventions, its result will be a pointer as to the sentiment of the people—at least on the Pacific coast—upon the issues which will be dominant in the Presidential canvass.

Oregon has remained a Republican state through the free silver agitation. The vote of the state for the past three Presidential elections has been as follows:

1888—	
Republican	33,291
Democratic	26,522
1892—	
Republican	35,002
Democratic	12,242
Populist	26,965
1896—	
Republican	48,779
Democratic-Fusion	46,662
National Democratic	977

It will be seen that when the Populist party arose it drew most of its strength from the Democratic ranks. In 1896, the Democrats and Populists fused completely, and the Bryan managers claimed the state with confidence; but the Republicans won handsomely, polling not only a plurality but a majority of the total vote cast. At the state election of 1898, the vote on governor was as follows:

Geer, Republican	45,093
King, Fusion	34,542

At the same election, both Republican candidates for Congress were elected, and the legislature then chosen had 65 Republican members to 24 Democrats, Fusionists, Populists and Silver Republicans. There is great interest in the coming state election, and the Bryanites are making herculean efforts to win a victory. The Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans have fused, and the Republicans are said to have trouble because Senators Simon and McBride differed on the Porto Rico bill, and the former is said to desire his colleague's defeat. What influence this will have on the contest can not be told until the votes are counted.

DEWEY'S ONLY HOPE.

While on the surface of things Democratic the drift is all Bryanward, one has but to look a little deeper to see the evidences of active work to defeat Bryan for the Kansas City nomination. So far no delegates have been instructed for any other than Bryan. Dewey is the only other avowed candidate, and so far not a delegate has been chosen favorable to his nomination. But there must be a hope of throwing Bryan overboard, or there would not be so much active though secret work expended in the effort.

There is but one way in which the Nebraskan can be checkmated, and that is through the two-thirds rule of Democratic national conventions. If the anti-Bryan schemers can obtain a few more delegates than one-third of the total number, the convention can be deadlocked until the Bryan boomers abandon his cause and agree upon some other candidate.

Though it is certain that the action of the Sioux Falls Populist convention has added to the number of Bryan's enemies in the Democratic ranks, it does not seem possible that enough delegates can be secured antagonistic to the Nebraskan to succeed in deadlocking the Kansas City convention. In all probability that body will humiliate its party by ratifying the Sioux Falls nomination, thus making Democracy the yellow dog under the Populist hay-wagon.

It looks as though Neely and all others implicated in the Cuban postal frauds will have to face a most vigorous prosecution. More power to Uncle Sam's arm in that good work!

If Roberts keeps on going ahead, the Boer war will be over before the Kansas City convention can adopt a resolution favoring armed interference.

The "Grand Army pension bill" passed the House without a dissenting vote. The Senate should pay this measure a similar compliment.

Looks as if the Populists and so-called Silver Republicans hold the whip hand over the Democratic party.

In any event the people of Europe will understand America has not forgotten the Monroe doctrine.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Fusion Populists.

The two wings of the Populist party, the Fusionists and the Middle-of-the-Road men, have now held their conventions. Delegates representing the first-mentioned faction met at Sioux Falls, S. D., and nominated Mr. Bryan for president and Mr. Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, for vice president. The platform adopted is of the kind to be expected. Prominent place is given to a specific and detailed denunciation of the new currency law and to the reaffirmance of the demand for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. A graduated income and inheritance tax is demanded, and government ownership and operation of the railroads is urged. Trusts are declared to be the result of the "private ownership and control of the three great instruments of commerce—money, transportation and the means of transmission of information." and the one remedy of the evils of trusts is declared to be the assumption and exercise of the ownership and control of these agencies by the people. Direct legislation by means of the initiative and referendum is advocated. The action of the administration in the Philippines is condemned; sympathy is expressed for the Boers; municipal ownership of public utilities is favored; the importation of contract laborers is denounced, and legislation is demanded to restrain the issuance of injunctions in cases of dispute between employers and employees.

Middle-of-the-Road Populists.

Expectation was met by the Middle-of-the-Road convention, which met at Cincinnati, O., in nominating a different set of candidates. This body named Mr. Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, for the presidency, and Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, for the vice-presidency. In the main the declarations contained in the platform are similar to those adopted at Sioux Falls. The initiative and referendum are demanded, public ownership and operation of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, coal mines, etc., are advocated, a graduated tax on incomes and inheritances is favored, and the election by direct vote of the people of the president and vice president, federal judges and United States senators is strongly urged. Of course, the chief interest attaching to the proceedings of the Cincinnati convention lies in the fact of the nomination of another than Mr. Bryan for the presidency. This makes it plain that the Populist vote will be divided in the electoral contst in November.

Neeley Will Be Punished.

As a result of the confession of one of the men concerned in the postal frauds in Havana on a promise of immunity by giving state's evidence, other arrests are to be made quickly. The total amount of the stealing is still unknown and it is to be probed to the bottom. Neeley's "political pull" will avail him nothing, as the Cabinet is determined that he shall be brought to justice.

The facts thus far developed tend to show that a man whose record hitherto had been good, and whose integrity had not been questioned, obtained a position of financial trust and responsibility, then yielded to temptation and went wrong. If so, it is the same old story. In this case, fortunately, the culprit is in custody, and justice will be done. If there are others concerned in the steal, as seems probable, they, too, will be hunted down and punished.

Queer People.

Isn't it a little odd that the enthusiastic persons who want the United States to go a knight-erranting in behalf of a every weak nation on earth that chooses to call itself a republic are, for the most part, also the improvident persons who fight tooth and nail every proposition to increase the navy or the army of the United States to respectable proportions? It is pretty obvious that sound armor and stout weapons are absolutely necessary to success in the knight-errantry business, but the fact seems to have entirely escaped general observation.

British Public Opinion.

It is good proof of the solidarity of British public opinion in support of the government that no Liberal speaker, in parliament or out, has sought to draw advantage for his party from the indiscretion of Lord Salisbury's comparison of the Boers to the Irish. Newspaper criticism represents all parties alike, and other there is none. Even the Liberals that still believe in the possibility of home rule for Ireland make no haste to improve their opportunity. In Lord Rosebery's speech at Edinburgh the omission of a word of criticism of Lord Salisbury or of vindication of the Irish was very pointed, since he took notice of the speech itself by energetic support of its appeal for army and administrative reorganization and better preparation to bear the increased burdens of empire. If the "conspiracy of silence" on this subject shall be general, it will be a fine example of political self-restraint and of patriotism, subduing not only party activity but personal rivalry and ambition.

Indian Advancement.

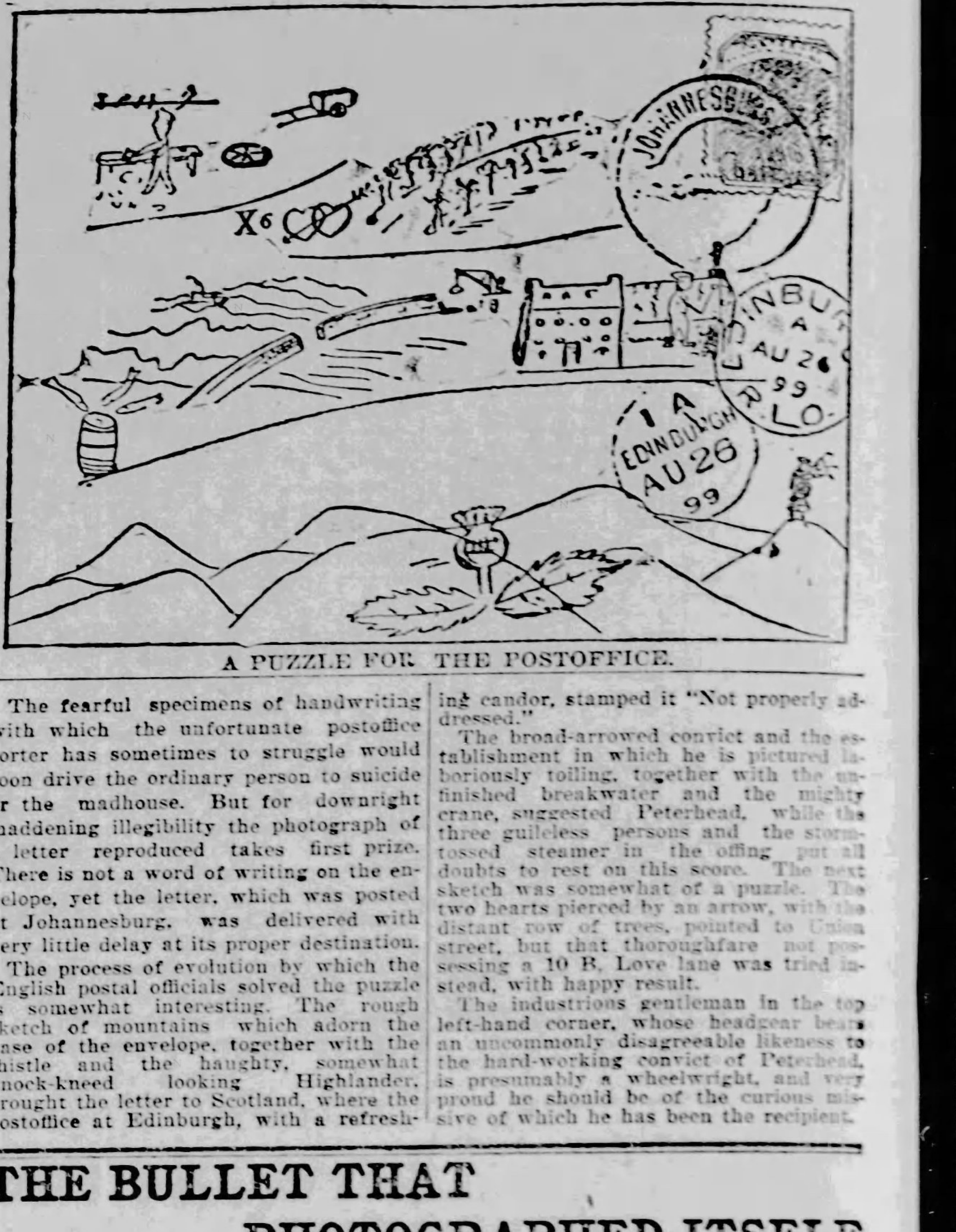
The Lower Brule band of the Sioux tribe has made application to the Indian bureau at Washington for permission to sell two sections of land for the purpose of buying cattle to be distributed to the members of the band. The proposed distribution is to be in accordance with the ability of the families to care for the cattle. The reservation is to be fenced for the confinement of the herd. This matter of entering upon the work of providing support was recently decided in council in anticipation of the expiration of treaties with the United States government. The land to be sold is near Chamberlain, South Dakota. Sanction of Congress may be needed to permit the sale, as the Indians are under direct control of Congress and not of the constitution. The Indians understand this matter much better than Judge Lochren. They are not quite ready for the constitution, but may be if their cattle grazing experiment turns out well. It would be a happy result of all the care and cost, if the original Americans be eventually incorporated in the body politic. The process of preparation is necessarily slow, but there is progress.

Wheat and Corn.

Seasonable weather for spring operations on the farms had a weakening effect upon the markets for grain and provisions during the week, which was reflected by a declining tendency in prices. The government crop report issued Thursday afternoon precipitated the decline, which until then had been scarcely more than a threat. The report broadly considered indicated an abundant crop of wheat as the probable outcome of its maturity, although there were important areas where there were virtual failures. The grand promise for the crops in Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, Missouri and on the Pacific coast generally more than counterbalanced deficiencies in other quarters, making a net prospective result of about 100,000,000 bushels more than the previous year's production.

Planting of corn has been making good progress, and a large acreage has been prepared, while the preliminary stage of its growth has been most favorable in the more southern latitudes. Considerable old corn in sight and a slackening of the foreign demand natural to the season of grazing weakened the market, and was responsible for the reduction in price of 2¼c a bushel since this day week. Speculation in the markets and business in the aggregate was inconsiderable.

BUT IT GOT THERE JUST THE SAME.



A PUZZLE FOR THE POSTOFFICE.

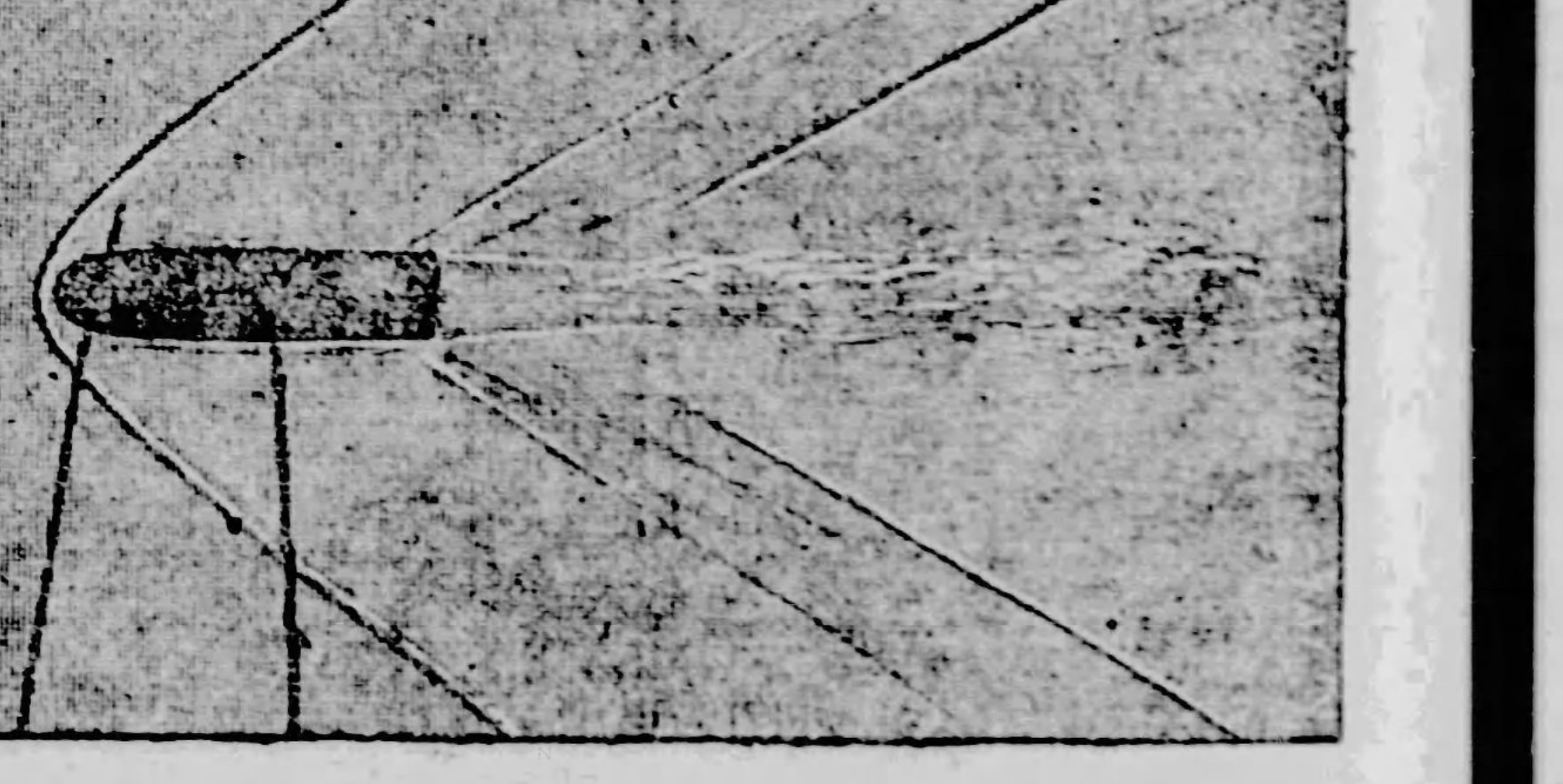
The fearful specimens of handwriting with which the unfortunate postoffice sorter has sometimes to struggle would soon drive the ordinary person to suicide or the madhouse. But for downright maddening illegibility the photograph of a letter reproduced takes first prize. There is not a word of writing on the envelope, yet the letter, which was posted at Johannesburg, was delivered with very little delay at its proper destination.

The process of evolution by which the English postal officials solved the puzzle is somewhat interesting. The rough sketch of mountains which adorn the base of the envelope, together with the thistle and the haughty, somewhat knock-kneed looking Highlander, brought the letter to Scotland, where the postoffice at Edinburgh, with a refreshing candor, stamped it "Not properly addressed."

The broad-arrowed convict and the establishment in which he is pictured laboriously toiling, together with the unfinished breakwater and the mighty crane, suggested Peterhead, while the three guileless persons and the storm-tossed steamer in the offing put all doubts to rest on this score. The next sketch was somewhat of a puzzle. The two hearts pierced by an arrow, with the distant row of trees, pointed to Union street, but that thoroughfare not possessing a 10 B, Love lane was tried instead, with happy result.

The industrious gentleman in the top left-hand corner, whose headgear bears an uncommonly disagreeable likeness to the hard-working convict of Peterhead, is presumably a wheelwright, and very proud he should be of the curious missive of which he has been the recipient.

THE BULLET THAT PHOTOGRAPHED ITSELF



An interesting photograph is published by the British Army and Navy. It is a picture of a Lee-Enfield bullet in flight, taken by itself. The bullet was fired so as to pass through two wires. As it passed the wires it closed an electric circuit, and the current operated a camera, taking a real instantaneous photograph. So perfectly was the picture taken that not only the bullet, but the air waves in front of it and following it were also recorded on the plate. The vacuum behind the bullet was also shown with the air rushing into it.

AWFUL FURY OF THE GREAT LUZON VOLCANO

Mayon, the terrible volcano of the Philippines, is again in action. Mayon is situated in the province of Albay, in the southeastern extremity of Luzon. It is perfectly symmetrical, resembling a gigantic cone. The last eruption of this gigantic crater occurred in 1897, and another had been expected in 1900. It came on Thursday, March 1, opening the vials of its wrath at daylight and reaching its climax at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

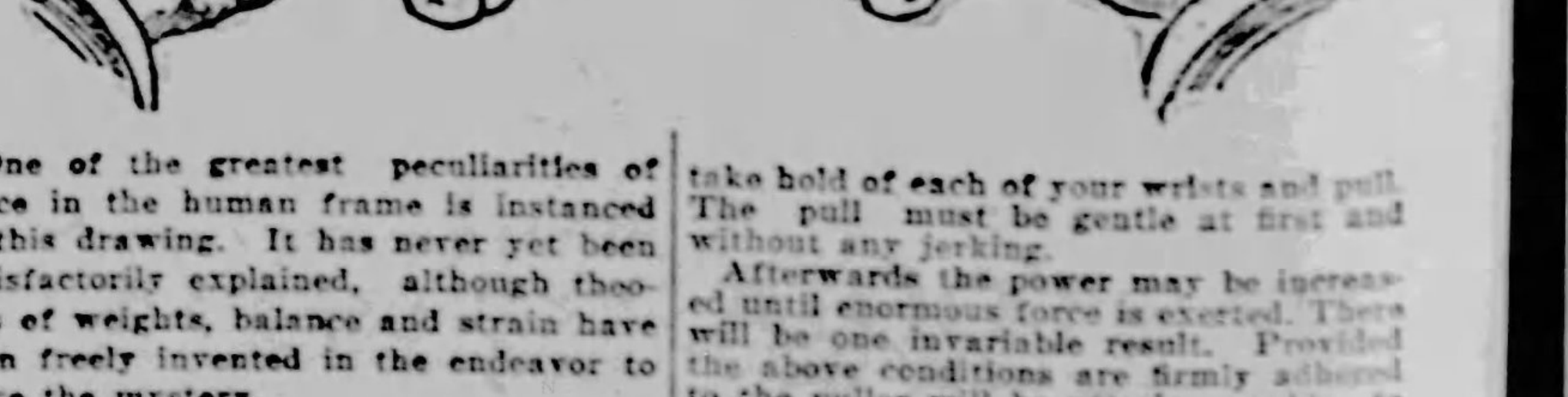
The first indications of the eruption, says a soldier who witnessed it, were dense clouds of steam and smoke which ascended from the summit of the mountain and enveloped the whole surrounding atmosphere as with a pall. Intermittent flashes of flame could be seen, and streams of red lava trailed down the sides of the mountain. The fury of the volcano increased hour by hour, until at 2 o'clock great balls of fire were belched forth 100 feet in the air, and then rolled down the sides of the crater. From that time the violence decreased, until at daybreak on Friday morning the natives recovered from their fear and returned to their huts thanking providence for their narrow escape.

All this proved to be but a prelude of what was to come. On Friday at midnight, the populace was awakened by a shaking of the earth and tremendous noises and rumblings. It seemed as if all the armed powers of the inferno were let loose, and the uproar was deafening. A blinding flash of light was followed by a crash, the top of the mountain resembled a sheet of flame, and so dense was the smoke emitted that the air became difficult to breathe. At the same moment a cloud of cinders and ashes shot from the mouth of the crater, covering all the earth around with a fine white coating and filling the air with its particles.

At dawn the bright rays of the morning sun struggled through the dense masses of smoke and flame, making a picture which no artist's brush could ever adequately depict. It lasted but a few moments, however, for the density of the atmosphere was too great to admit of sunshine. Finally the mountain itself became invisible in the clouds of smoke, and only the rumblings of the crater could be heard.

Mayon has a record for destructiveness almost as great as has Vesuvius. Albay, the capital of the province; Daraga, and a number of other cities have been twice totally destroyed by its eruptions. The most noted eruption was in 1814, when the town of Cagsau was buried.

THE FINGER TIP TRICK.



One of the greatest peculiarities of force in the human frame is instanced in this drawing. It has never yet been satisfactorily explained, although theories of weights, balance and strain have been freely invented in the endeavor to solve the mystery.

It is easy to prove the thing for yourself. Place the tips of your two index fingers firmly together, the balls of the fingers touching, but not too hard. Then let some one—the stronger the better—take hold of each of your wrists and pull. The pull must be gentle at first and without any jerking.

Afterwards the power may be increased until enormous force is exerted. There will be one invariable result. Provided the above conditions are firmly adhered to the puller will be utterly unable to move one finger from the other. The strongest man will not be able to part the fingers of the youngest person in the room. This little trick will afford amusement in the drawing room for both old and young.

Pure Whiskey Direct from Distiller to Consumer $3.20 FOUR Full Quarts, Express Paid. Saves Middlemen's Profits. Prevents Adulteration.

HAYNER'S SEVEN YEAR OLD RYE THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. DISTILLERS AND IMPORTERS DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

FOR thirty years we have been distilling the best whiskey that can be made. Our reputation for making pure whiskey is as wide as America, and we have thousands of customers in every State in the Union.

Proposition: We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

No other distiller sells to consumers direct. Others who offer you whiskey in this way are dealers buying and selling. Our whiskey has the Hayner reputation behind it.

References—Third National Bank, any business house in Dayton, or Commercial Agencies.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO., 207-213 West Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO.

P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must be for 20 qts., by freight, prepaid.

We guarantee above firm will do as they agree.—ED.

Publishers' Column.

RAND McNALLY'S DOLLAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Historical, Political, Commercial, containing colored maps of all the states and territories of the United States, the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of every country and civil division on the face of the globe. A full page of reading matter is devoted to each map, giving history, education, politics, laws, topography, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and live stock.

Sent postpaid by mail on receipts of $1.00, or we will send the book and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.25.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

DROPPING WITH A PARACHUTE

"Coming down from the clouds in a parachute is like a dream," said a circus balloon artist to the New York Sun. "Ever dream of falling from a high place? You come down, alight quietly, and awake, and you're not hurt. Well, that's the parachute drop over again. No, there is no danger. A parachute can be guided readily on the down trip, but you can't steer a balloon. To guide a parachute out of harm's way a practiced hand can tilt it one way or the other, spill out air, and thus work it to where you want to land, or to avoid water, trees, chimneys or church spires. Circus ascensions are generally made in the evening. When the sun goes down the wind goes down. The balloon then shoots into the air and the parachute drops back on the circus lot, or not far away. A balloon is made of four-cent muslin and weighs about 500 pounds. A parachute is made of eight-cent muslin.

"There is much more danger in coming down in a balloon. When it strikes the earth its like a big ball and bounds up again taking you with it. Not long ago in McKeesport, Pa., I came down in a balloon because the parachute would not let go. I nearly came down in a big stack of a blast furnace, but the hot air drove the balloon away. After that I never intrusted the parachute arrangements to anyone, by attended to it myself.

"The rope that secures the parachute is cut with a knife. The aeronaut drops fully 100 feet before the parachute begins to fill. It must fill, if you're up high enough. There are several hundred parachute men in the business and the accidents are less in ratio than railroad casualties. Our business is new at that. After a while the ratio will be less. A man can't shake out a parachute, if it don't open. A man in the air is simply powerless. Invariably the fall is head first. When the parachute begins to fill the descent is less rapid, and finally when the parachute has gradually filled it bulges out with a pop. Then the aeronaut climbs on to his trapeze and guides the parachute to a safe landing. In seven cases out of ten, you can land back on the lot where you started from. The first performers must have had nerve to make the drop. Now, it is a regular business, not considered hazardous at all. The hardest work is to bring back the balloon with a wagon. Sometimes it tears in the trees, or wherever it may land when not in open."

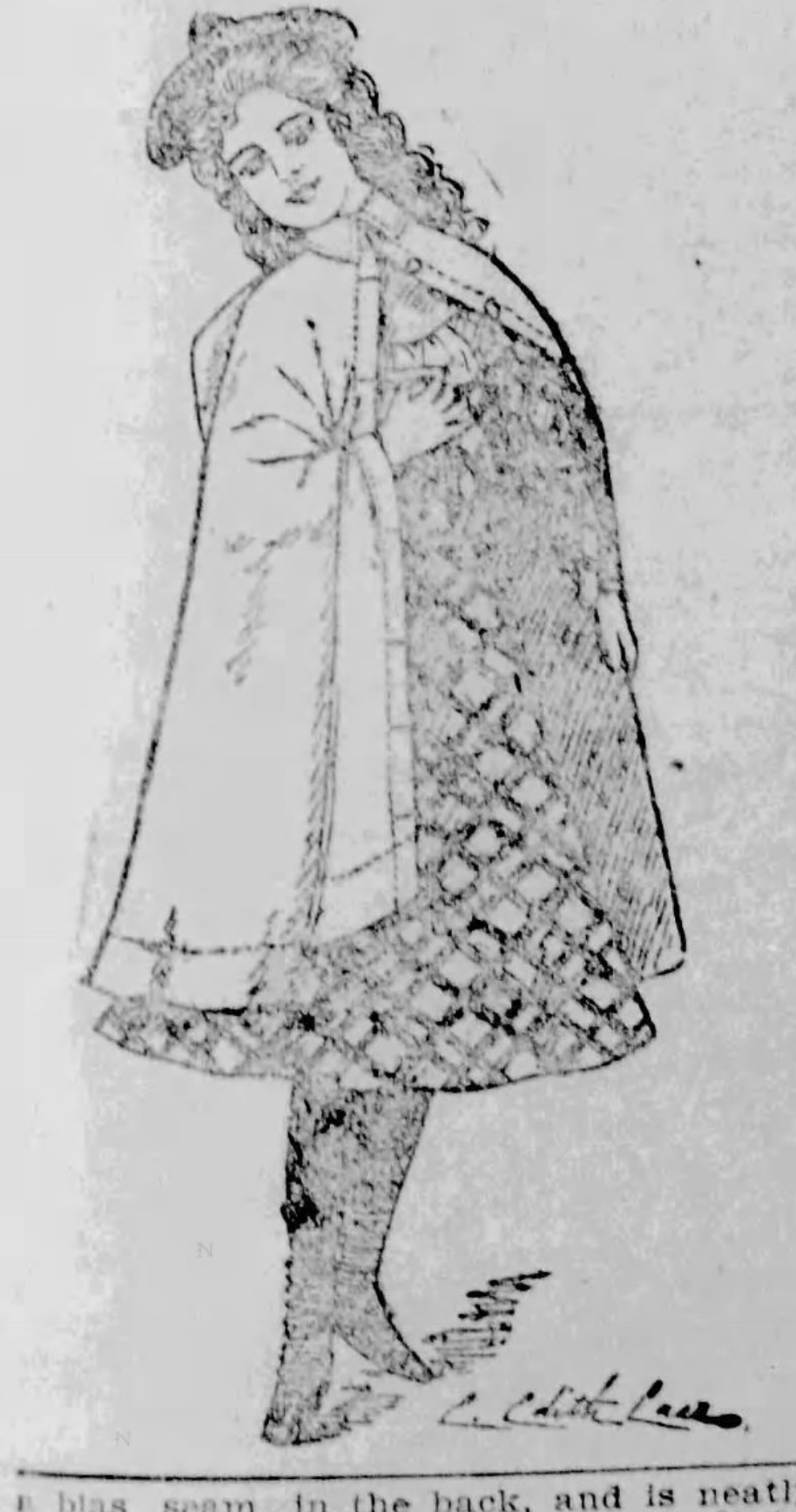
CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

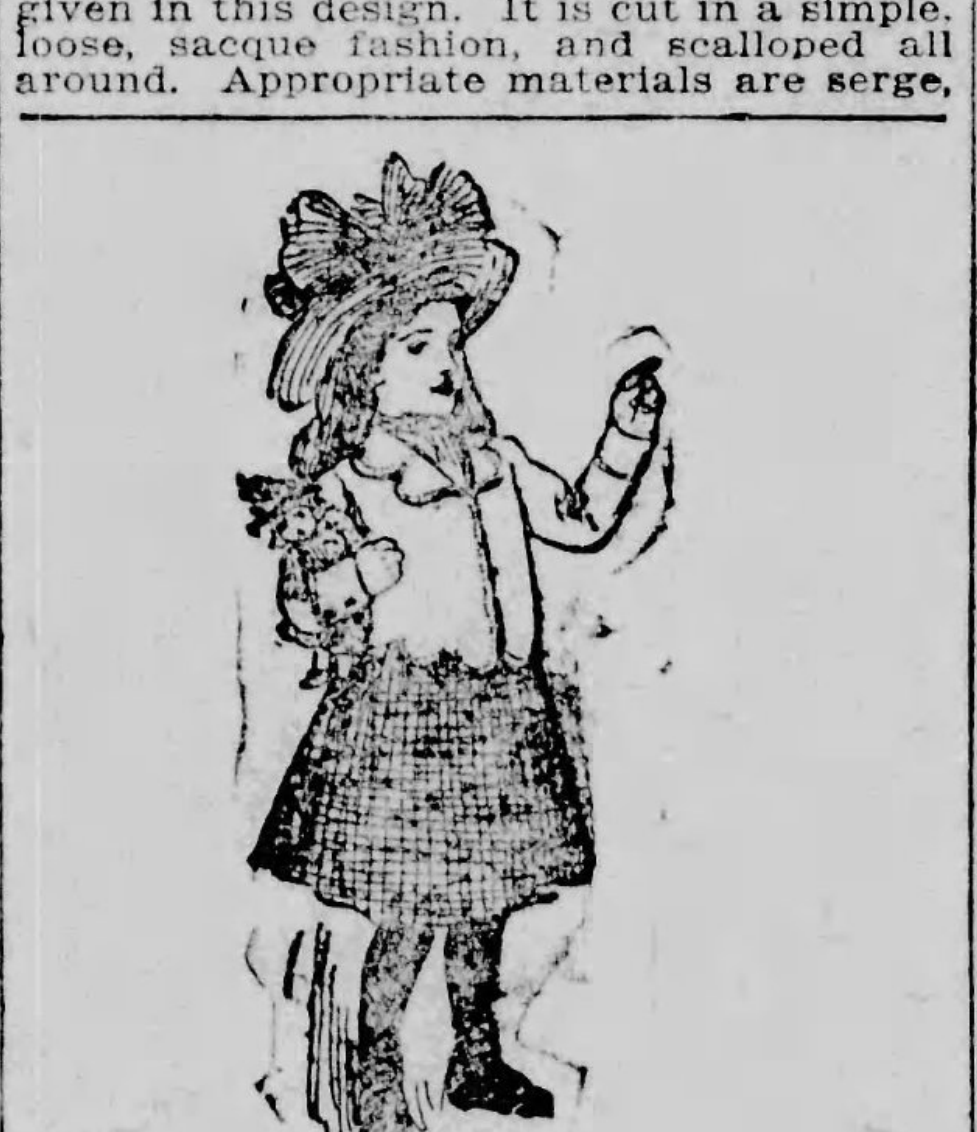
1808—Agnes Cape.

Sizes for 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. A useful and stylish design for a young girl's cape is here portrayed. It is an economical cape, as it can serve duty for school, for stormy days, and for all sorts of outing purposes. It is circular in shape, with a bias seam in the back, and is neatly fitted on the shoulders by shallow darts. There is also a hood for really practical use, as it can be drawn up to cover the head. Such a cape would look well in scarlet cloth or military blue cloth. It is also desirable for any of the new double faced cloths.



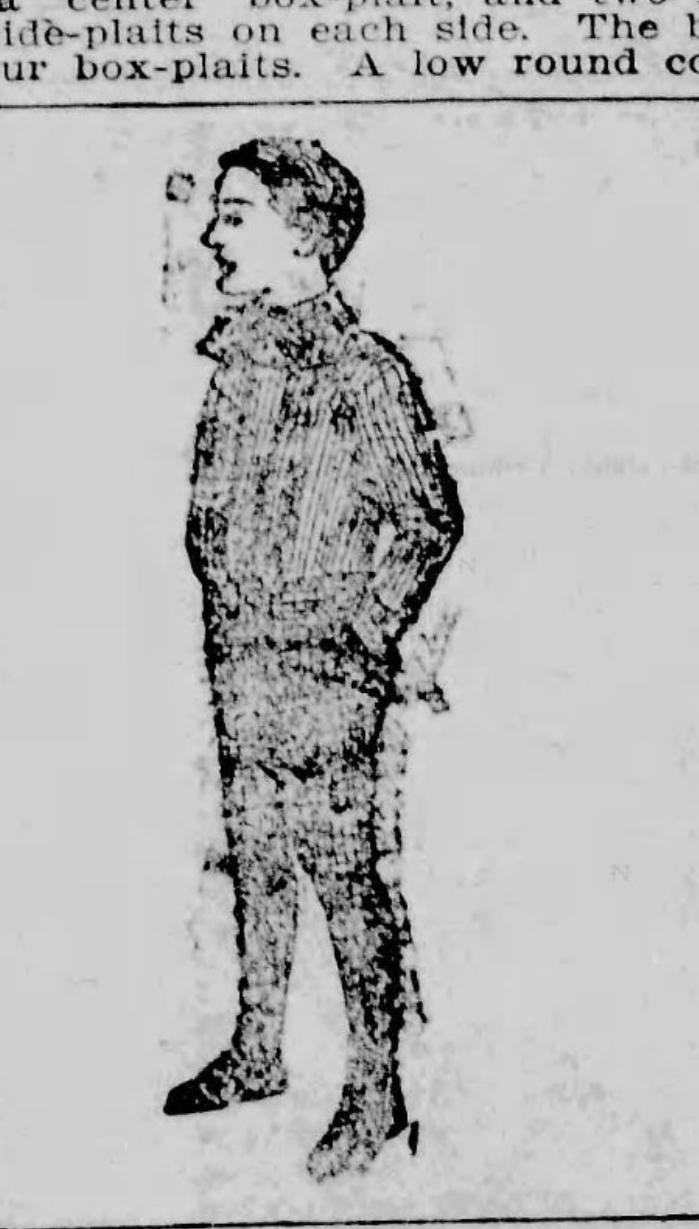
1788—Beryle Jacket.

Sizes for 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A pretty little model for a lightweight jacket is given in this design. It is cut in a simple, loose, sacque fashion, and scalloped all around. Appropriate materials are serge, cheviot, flannel and all kinds of lightweight woolens, as well as pique. The scallops may be embroidered or bound with braid or ribbon.



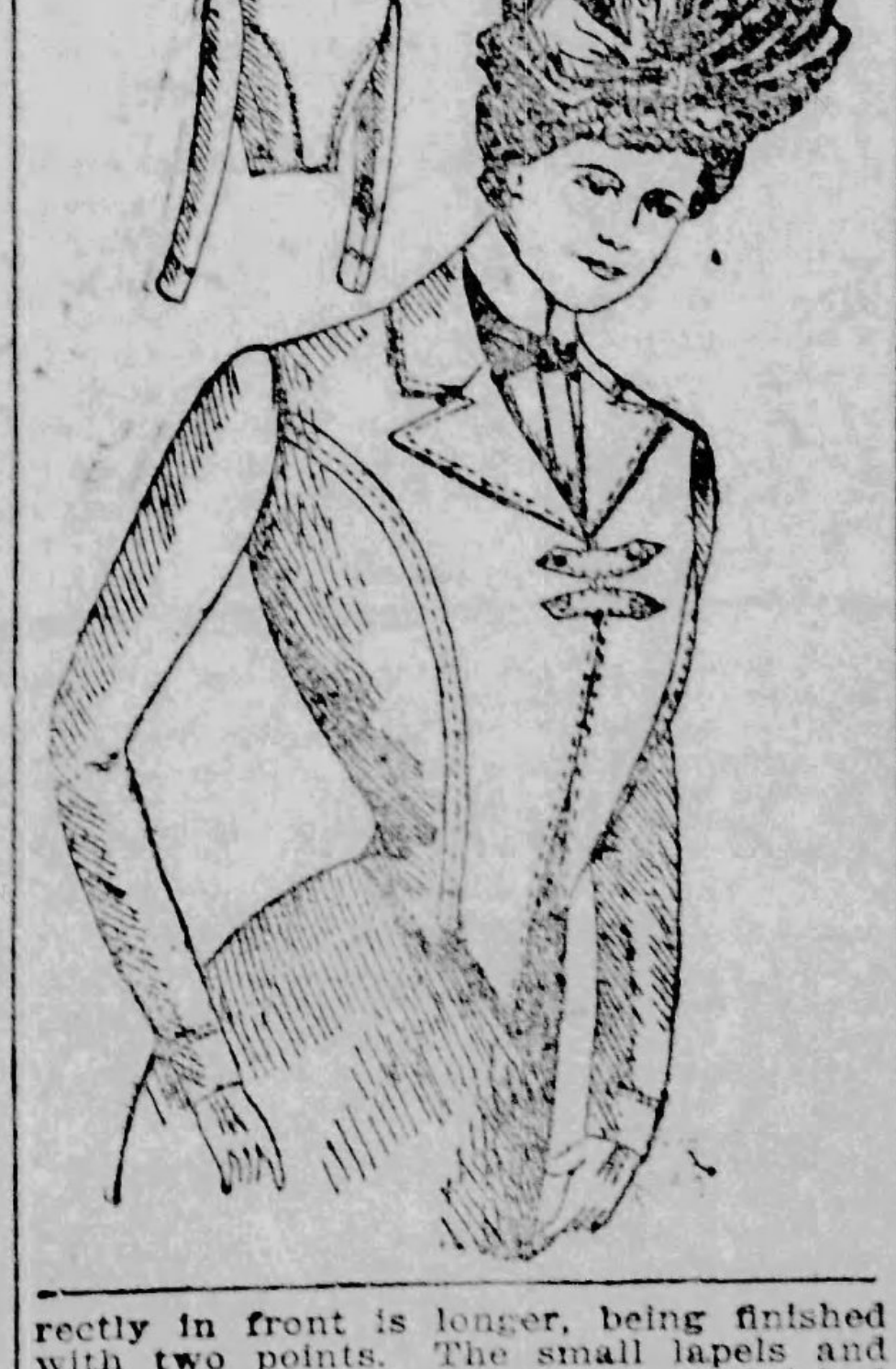
1790—Nelson Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A very useful, easily-laundered shirt waist pattern is given in this design. It is made with a center box-plait, and two inch wide side-plaits on each side. The back has four box-plaits. A low round collar finishes the neck. Gingham, percale and wash cheviots are the favorite materials for these waists for the warm weather, while flannels and lightweight woolen fabrics are suitable for the cooler weather.



1791—Dressler Fitted Blazer.

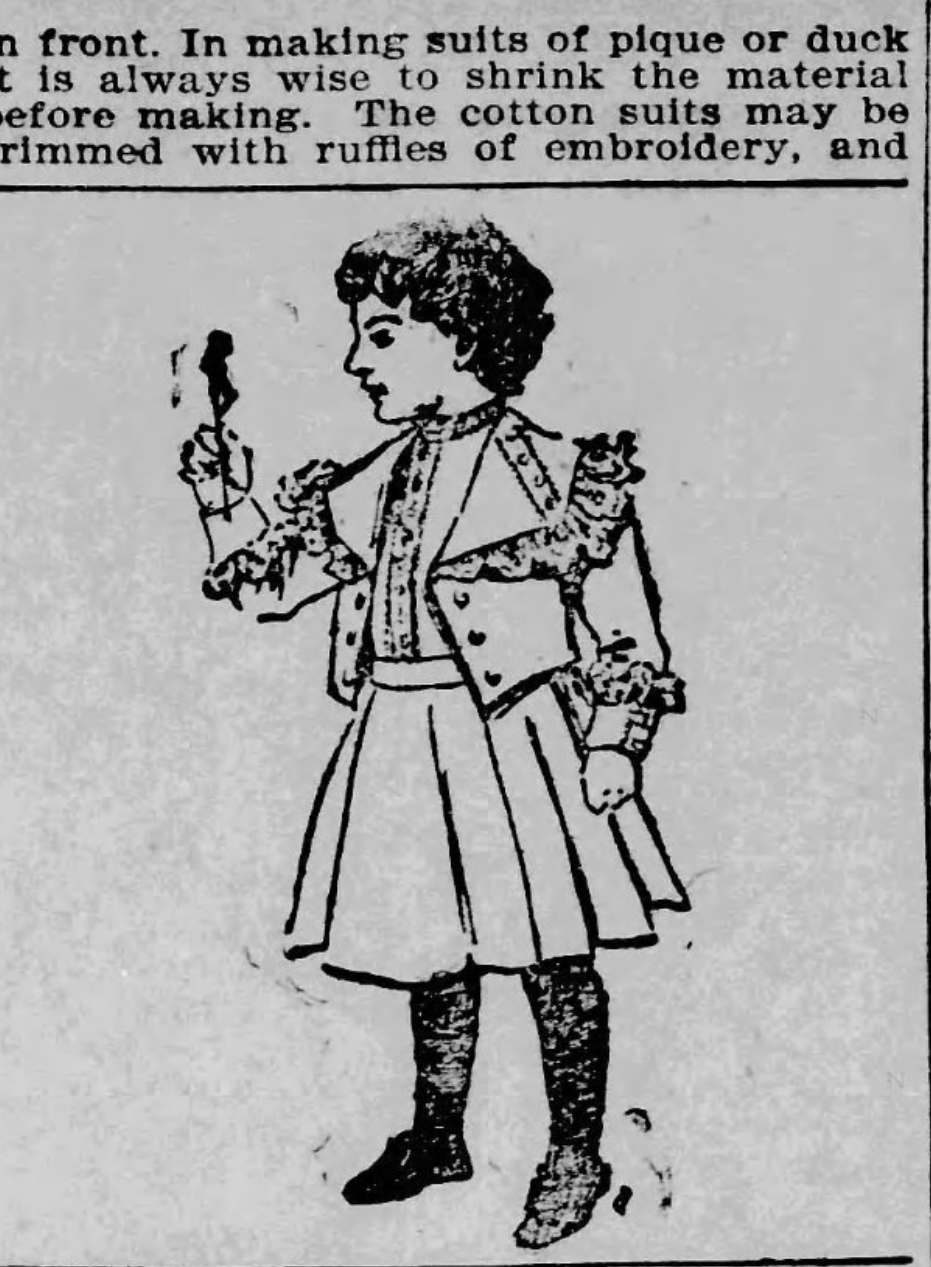
Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A novel feature of this fetching jacket is that it is fitted in front with a single lapped seam, curving from the waist-line to the arm-hole in place of a dart. The jacket reaches nearly to the waist-line at the back and sides, but directly in front is longer, being finished with two points. The small lapels and collar and edges of the blazer are finished with stitching.



DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

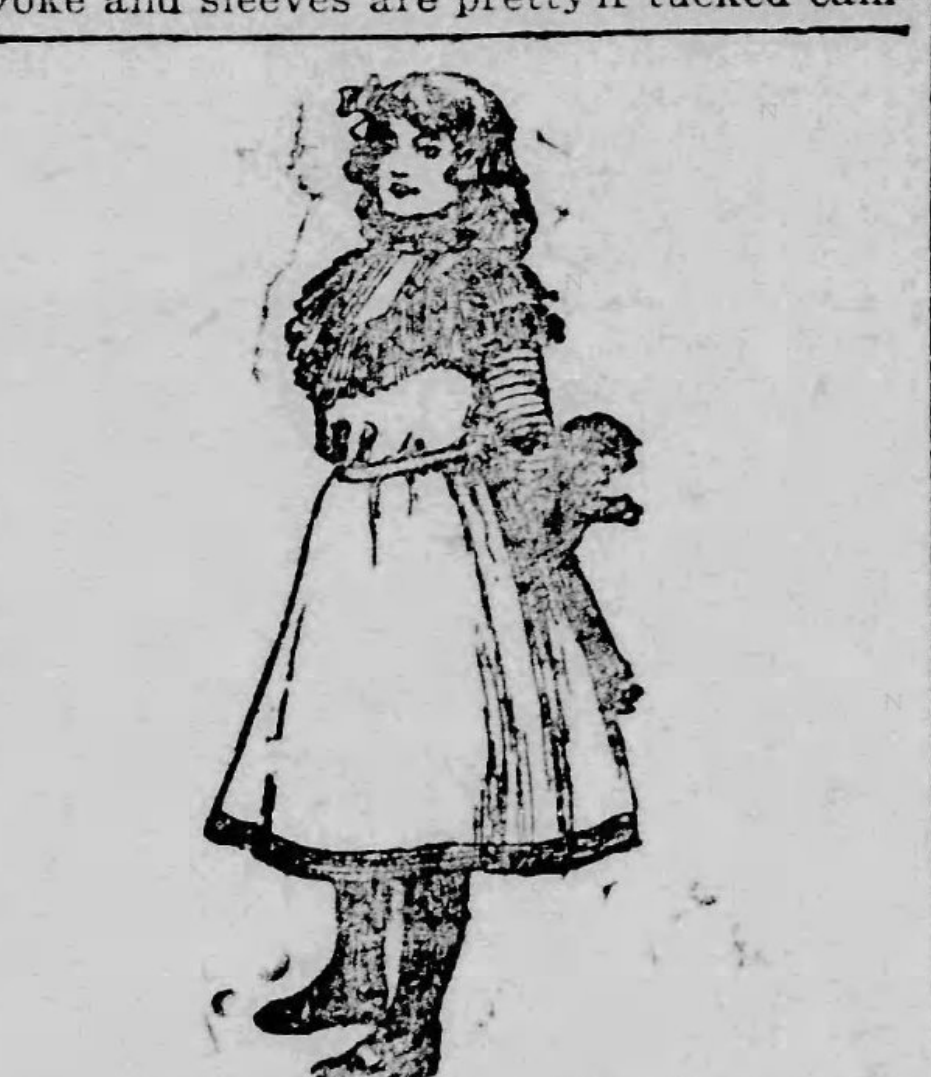
1789—Burleigh Suit.

Sizes for 2 and 4 years. A dainty, practical design, suitable for either cotton or woolen fabrics. The vest is faced on a fitted lining. The little jacket is made separate, that it may be easily laundered if made in washable fabrics, and if made of woolen it can be worn over a washable vest. The skirt is kilted with a box-plait in front. In making suits of pique or duck it is always wise to shrink the material before making. The cotton suits may be trimmed with ruffles of embroidery, and bands of flat trimming on either the cotton or wool suits.



1787—Elladale Frock.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. The "Elladale" is a very simple but attractive dress for little girls. It can be prettily made up of light woolen or cotton fabrics. The yoke and sleeves are pretty if tucked cambric is a separate guimpe. The body of the waist is plain, except at the belt in front. The yoke is finished by a double frill of lace, embroidery or of the material itself. The skirt is gored and the fullness in the back may be gored or plaited.



BARBARA FRIETCHIE ARGUMENT

Truth of Whittier's Poem Denied by Some and Confirmed by Others.

Did the Barbara Frietchie incident really occur, or was the pretty story simply the fruit of Whittier's poetic imagination? After enduring for a good many years this romantic tradition, which was supposed to be so closely allied to historical fact, has been attacked and well nigh demolished.

The latest person of authority to take a hand in shattering the ideal of Whittier's pleasing poem was Gen. Henry Kyd Douglas, who says he accompanied the famous "Stonewall" Jackson when that general's troops marched into Frederick.

According to Gen. Douglas and a dispatch from Lancaster, Pa., where the heroine of the controversy was born, Dame Barbara was 96 years old when the "dust-brown ranks" of Jackson's men passed through Frederick town.

The record in the First Reformed church of Lancaster tells that "Barbara, daughter of Nicholas Hauer and Catharine," was born in Lancaster on December 3, 1766, and was baptized in that church by Rev. William Hendel on December 14, of the same year, Mrs. Barbara Gambler acting as sponsor for the infant.

This date accords with the age ascribed to Barbara at the time of the war incident by Gen. Douglas.

It must be confessed even by the most ardent hero-worshipers that an old lady of ninety-six could not shake a flag very vigorously though under the exciting circumstances recounted by Whittier.

Ninety is the age given to Barbara by Whittier.

Up rose old Barbara Frietchie then,
Bowed with her four-score years and ten.

The poet did not take such a license with her age, therefore, as he did with the physical possibilities of that age.

But did Barbara really wave the flag with these familiar words:

"Shoot, if you must, this gray old head,
But spare your country's flag," she said.

And was the gallant Jackson moved to reply:

"Who touches a hair of yon gray head
Dies like a dog! March on!" he said.

Gen. Douglas says no, and declares that he was with Gen. Jackson on his entry into Frederick, that the Southern commander had to be carried in an ambulance and never even passed Barbara Frietchie's house.

On the other hand, Senator McComas, of Maryland, has said that he saw the flag which Barbara waved. Other men have sworn that the incident was true, one Douglas Hargett, asserting that his father witnessed the episode. Still further evidence on this side has been submitted by John H. Abbott, who says that his wife stood at Barbara Frietchie's side while she waved the flag.

A life of Whittier's heroine, written by Henry M. Nixdorff, an old citizen of Frederick, and a neighbor of Dame Frietchie, contains the following:

"As much that is utterly false has been published concerning my friend and neighbor, Mrs. Barbara Frietchie, since the appearance of the wonderful poem, 'Barbara Frietchie,' by that great and justly distinguished poet, John G. Whittier, I deem it a duty, as one who loved her, for the many excellent traits of character that she possessed, as well as having been for many years her friend and well acquainted with her for a long time, to tell the public what I know of this worthy lady.

"Mrs. Southworth, the distinguished authoress, who was in Washington at the time, was the person who wrote to the poet concerning this estimable lady, and inclosed a newspaper clipping relating to Barbara Frietchie's action, when Gen. Lee's army entered Frederick, and this led to the preparation by the poet of that wonderful poem."

Mrs. Frietchie was intensely patriotic, according to this historian, who goes on to describe what he personally knows of the alleged flag incident:

"When the Confederate army, led by Generals Lee, Jackson and others, entered Frederick City on Saturday morning, September 6, 1862, it is said that as they came marching up East Patrick street Gen. Jackson was in command, at least for some time. It is certain that their appearance did not occasion the uprising of the people that the Confederate generals had been led to expect. On Monday, September 8, Gen. Lee issued his proclamation to the people of Mary-

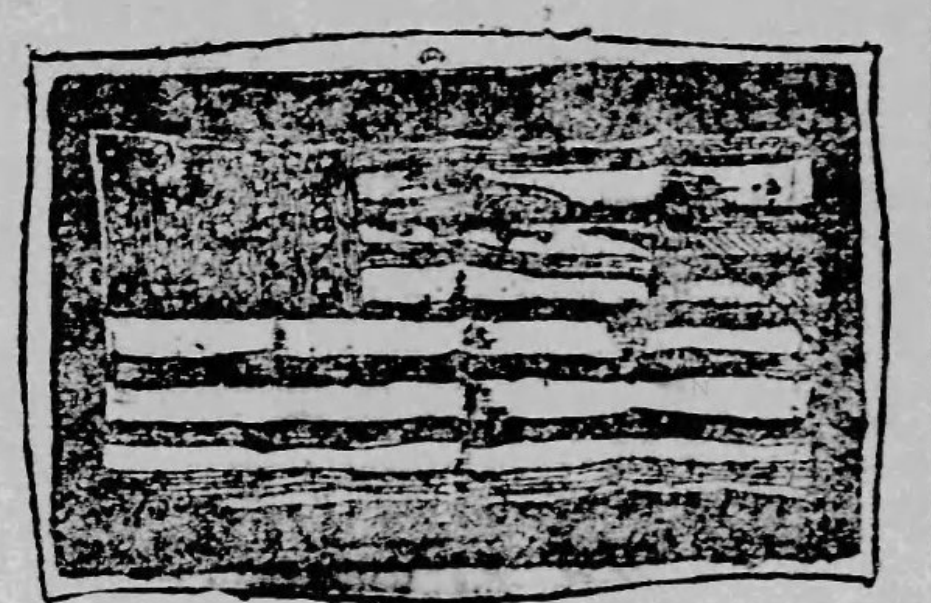
Personally, Mr. Allen is a jolly good fellow, companionable alike with political friends and foes, and as loyal at heart to the South as ever he was. Being a man of tact, however, this loyalty never is allowed to lead him to speak ill of the North, though he does occasionally indulge in a sly dig at certain Northern peculiarities. Thus in a recent talk with a resident of Admiral Dewey's native state, Mr. Allen admitted freely that the North had more business push than the South, and was entitled to due credit therefor. But, he added, that after all, the North did not have all the desirable attributes.

"It lacks the inspiring qualities that make for a poetic feeling," he said. "There is not a Southern state whose children have not written songs in memory of its attractions, but songs celebrating the Northern states are rare. Memories of the South will be perpetuated as long as songs are sung in the land, calling on them to join the South. The invitation, however, did not receive the slightest response.

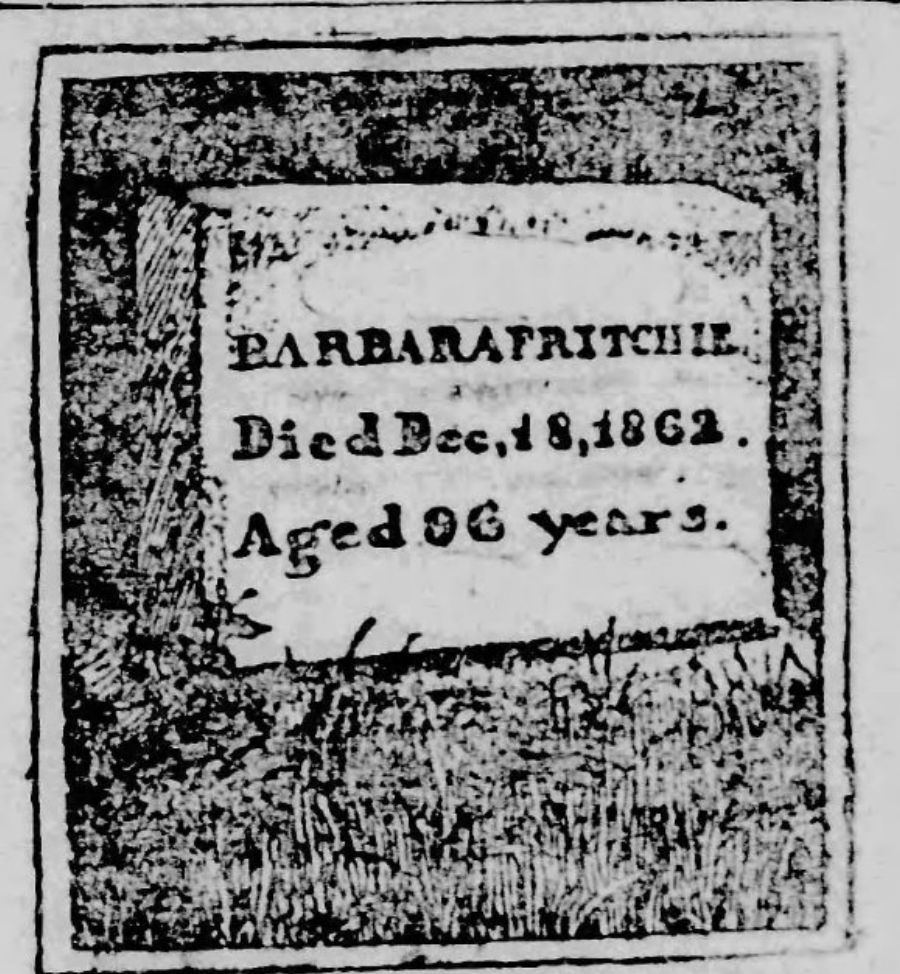
"On Wednesday morning, September 10, 1862, the Confederate army commenced to move out of Frederick City.

"Gen. Jackson's corps was in the advance. As they passed out West Patrick street I stood in the front window of my dwelling, looking at regiment after regiment, clad in gray or brown uniforms, as they marched past for several hours. So intent was I watching that I lost sight of what was going on at Mrs. Frietchie's. But this I do believe, that if the opportunity were presented to wave the flag she did not fail to improve it, for I do not think she would have taken a backward step, though confronted by the entire army."

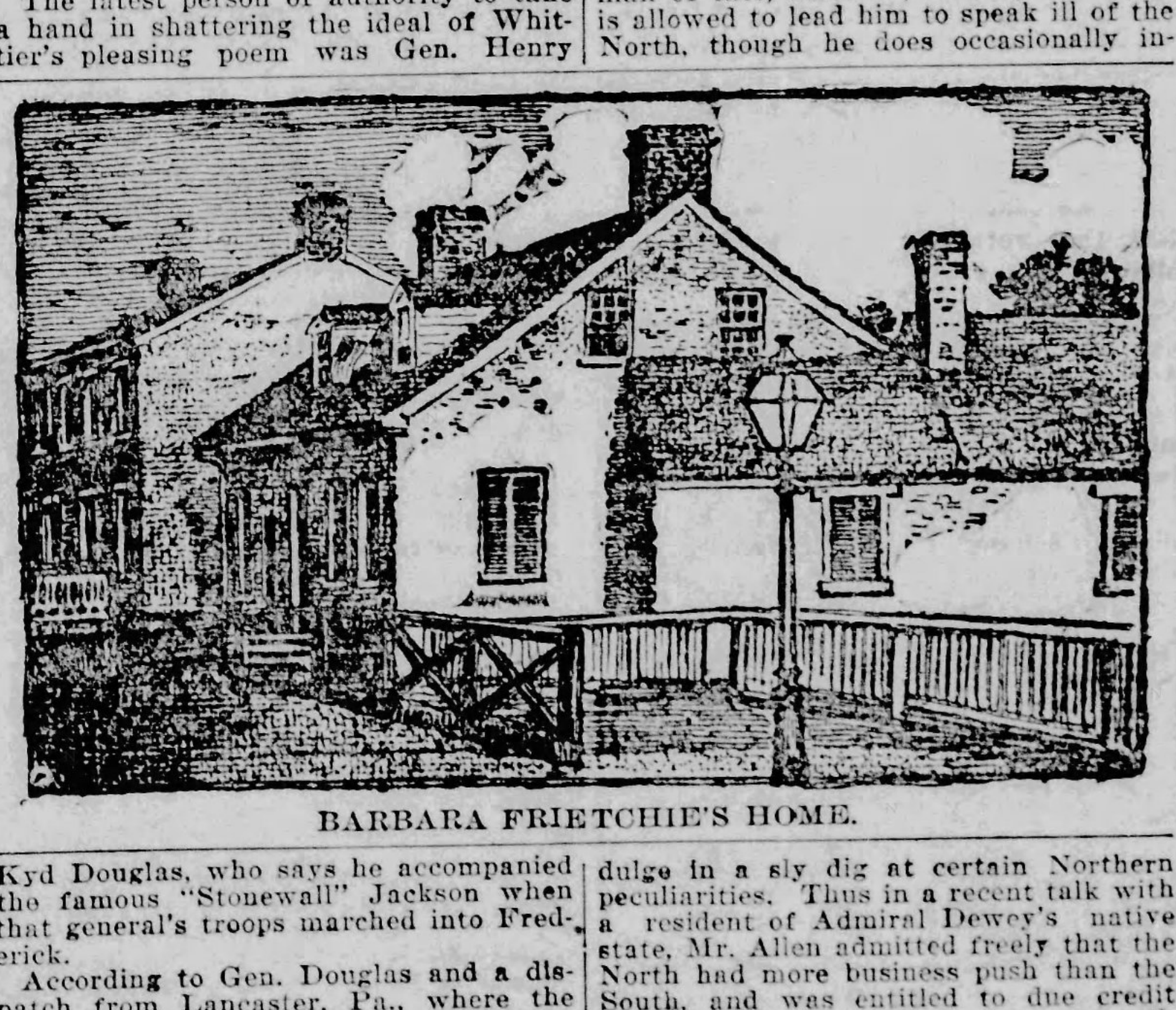
The controversy is as pretty as the story.—New York Mail and Express.



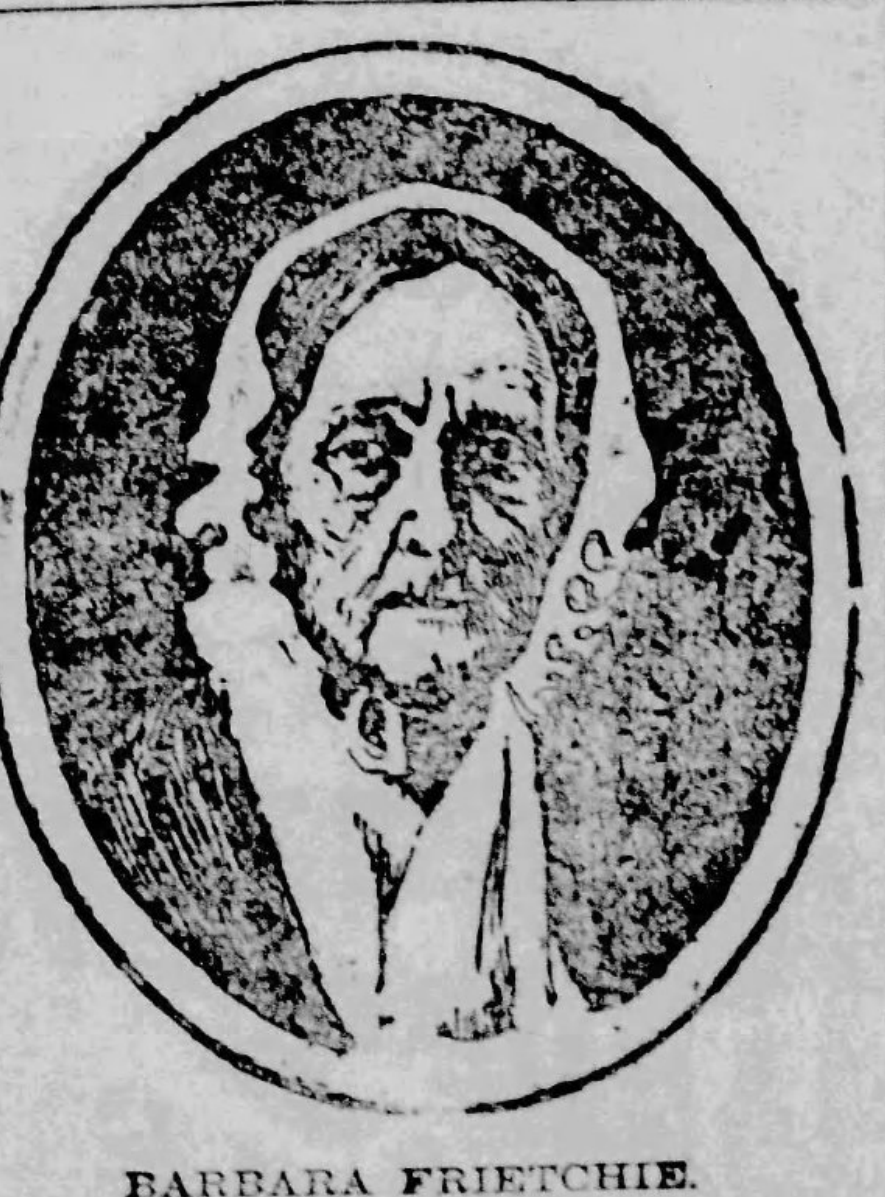
THE FLAG BARBARA FRIETCHIE IS SAID TO HAVE WAVED.



HER GRAVE AT FREDERICK.



BARBARA FRIETCHIE'S HOME.



BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL.

We met them on the common way;
They passed and gave no sign—
The heroes that had lost the day,
The failures half divine.

Ranged in a quiet place, we see
Their mighty ranks contain
Figures too great for victory,
Hearts too unspoiled for gain.

Here are earth's splendid failures, come
From glorious foughten fields;
Some bear the wounds of combat, some
Are prone upon their shields.

To us, that still do battle here,
If we in aught prevail,
Grant, God, a triumph not too dear,
Or strength, like theirs, to fail.
—Elizabeth C. Cardozo, in May Century.

A Kitchen Secret.

Mamma was serving jam-pudding.

"Johnny, will you take a little pudding?"

Johnny—Yes; will you give me the ends, please?

Mamma—But why do you wish to have the ends, Johnny?

Johnny—Why, when I was in the kitchen I heard Ellen say to cook, "Put a good lot of jam in the ends, cook, because you know the ends are always left for us."—Tit-Bits.

The Non-Irritating Cathartic

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills

News of the Week.

LODGE ON MONROE DOCTRINE

Urges a Powerful Navy—We May Have War in Near Future.

Washington, May 11.—Governor Roosevelt, of New York, was on the floor of the senate to-day. He entered the chamber with Senator Lodge, and was warmly greeted by friends on both sides of the main aisle. He remained for a short time chatting with senators in the rear of the chamber.

An act enabling the Karluk Packing Co., to purchase certain lands in Alaska, was passed.

At the conclusion of routine business the senate proceeded to the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, the pending question being the amendment of Mr. Tillman (S. C.), providing for a straight price of $300 per ton for armor and an armor plate factory to be built by the government at a cost not to exceed $4,000,000.

Mr. Lodge (Mass.), speaking in opposition to amendment, said for the past years the senators from South Carolina and New Hampshire (Mr. Tillman and Mr. Chandler) had been endeavoring to get armor plate at a low price. The net result of their work had been to put a stop to the construction of a navy. The amendment of Mr. Tillman, he said, would absolutely stop the building of ships. He had no prejudice against a government armor plant. Indeed, he was not at all assured that it would not have been better in the beginning of the construction of our new navy to erect an armor plant. To stop the building of ships until the armor plant could be erected would, he thought, be a fatal mistake.

"My reasons for desiring ships, and desiring them quickly is my belief that the safety of the United States depends upon the strength of our navy. We do not need the navy for the protection of our insular possessions. The danger lies in our coast line and in the defense of the Monroe doctrine in this hemisphere. Our Atlantic coast is studded with cities from the guf to Northern Maine. For the defense of this great coast line and these cities we have no adequate fleet. We are about to enter upon the construction of an Isthmian canal. Whether it will be better to fortify that canal or not is yet an open question. But to control that canal, to defend it, to hold it open for our commerce and for the commerce of the world, even though it be against an enemy's fleet we must be the naval masters of the Caribbean sea. We must have a far more powerful fleet than we have to-day. The safety of the canal depends upon our fleet. All admit that the canal ought to be built and the time is near when the work will be begun. If we are to protect the canal as well as our own coast we must have a navy proportionately strong.

"I hope and believe," he continued, "that we shall have no war, but a great fleet is the greatest insurance of peace. However, we would be foolish, indeed, if we should close our eyes to the possibilities of the situation. We could never allow the Danish island to pass into any other hand than ours. The European nation which should undertake to take possession of those islands right on the road to the canal and to make of them great naval stations would by that very act become an enemy of ours. We could submit to no such thing as that. The Monroe doctrine is a great protection to the United States. Men of all parties—Democrats, Republicans and Populists—without distinction, adhere to that.

"I am by no means sure that some European nation (perhaps one whose navy is now receiving such rapid increase) may not test the Monroe doctrine.

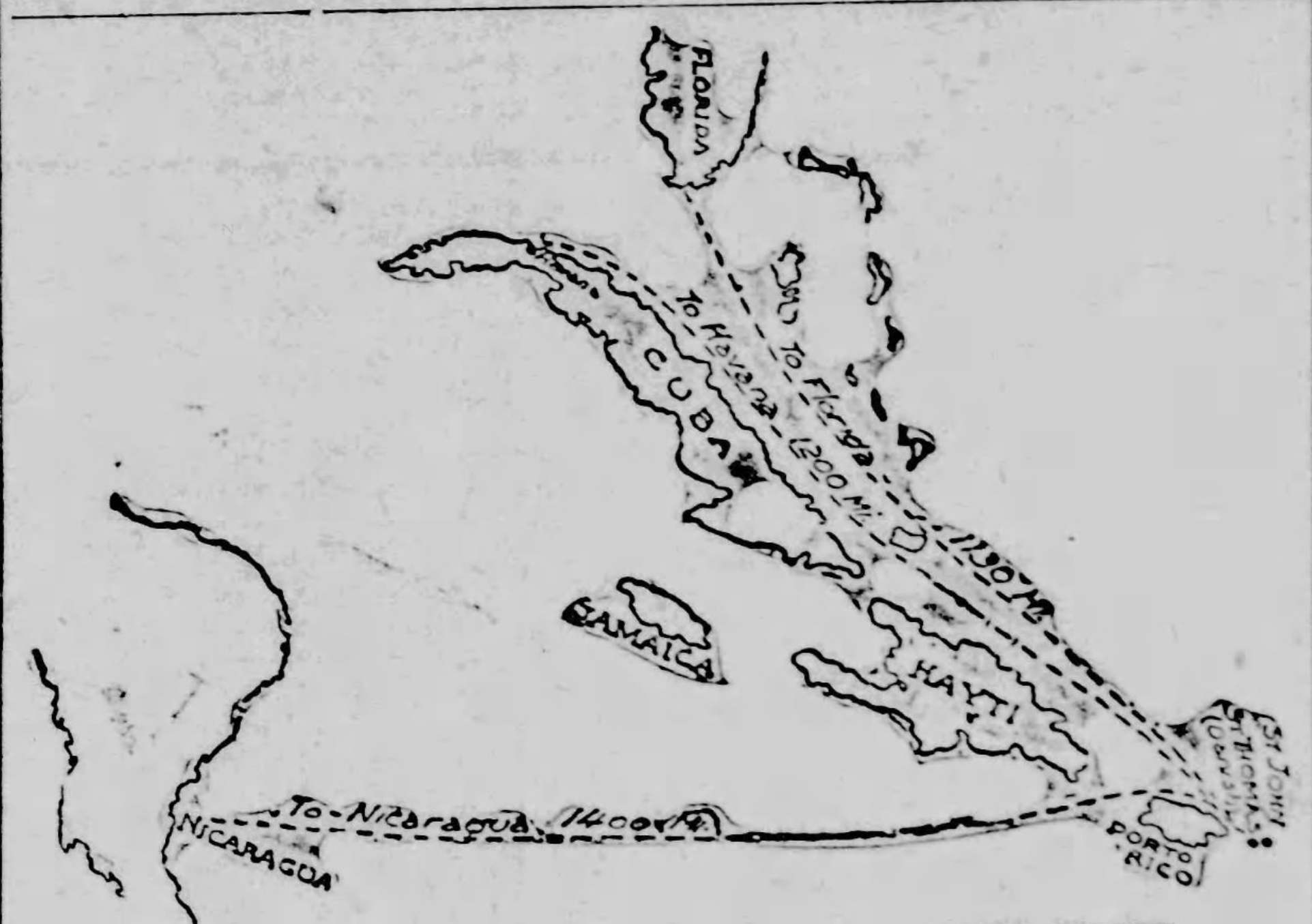
"We may be called upon to protect that doctrine in Brazil or in some other South American country. I am not conjuring up fancies, but I believe the way to preserve peace is to have such a navy as no power in the world would care to encounter."

Mr. Lodge did not think there was anybody who did not believe in the construction of a navy powerful enough to defend our coast line and the Monroe doctrine. That was one question upon which the American people were agreed. He wanted the navy department to be able to proceed with the building of authorized ships. Already too much time had been lost. If the Monroe doctrine should be endangered, or if our coast should be menaced, we should be prepared. If we were not prepared, he said, it would be a weak excuse that we had engaged in throttling an egregious monopoly. He urged that no further obstacle should be placed in the way of the navy's construction.

In a colloquy with Mr. Lodge, Mr. Tillman said it was well known that the navy of the United States was superior to that of Germany.

Mr. Lodge, agreeing in part with Mr. Tillman's statement, pointed to the great increase that now was being made in the German navy.

"If the senator thinks," said Mr. Lodge, "there is danger to be apprehended, I fear he underrates the importance of the subject—a subject to which I have given much thought and consideration."



ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN, THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

GERMANY'S POLICY.

New York, May 14.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

It is the belief of well-informed department officials here that Germany will heed the warnings given her by Secretary Root and Senator Lodge by more strongly urging the passage of the bill providing for the increase of the navy desired by the German emperor.

It is understood that the administration expects Germany to try to block, diplomatically, every plan which may strengthen the position of the United States, as in the case of the Danish West Indies, but it is not supposed for a moment that she will go to the extent of hostilities. It is thought to be her policy to continue the colonization of Central and South America, to get a preponderant German influence in those states, so that, in case of war with the United States, these German communities might have an important bearing upon the degree of neutrality the southern republics would enforce.

Embassy officials say there are too many Germans in the Fatherland, that they must emigrate somewhere, and that they have selected Central and South America and Asia Minor, because they are undeveloped places, in which the immigrants may live without restriction.

HAVANA POSTAL FRAUDS.

Havana, May 10.—The postal frauds have now reached point where, within the next few hours, arrests will probably be made, and it is believed a considerable sum will be recovered at the same time. One of the culprits has made a complete confession, conditional upon being accepted as state's evidence. What he says proves conclusively what was known before, that several others besides Charles F. W. Neely, late financial agent of posts at Havana, are more or less implicated. The exact dates have been obtained by the authorities.

Havana, May 12.—Postage stamps to the value of $5,000 have been recovered by the secret service agents as the result of information furnished by the man who has confessed to guilty knowledge of the postal frauds. It is now estimated that the shortage will not amount to much more than $100,000. The military authorities are not giving out information, and will not do so until full reports have been obtained. Nevertheless it is impossible to suppress details entirely. Many persons are interested in the investigation. Indeed, every American in Havana is endeavoring to obtain data, and as a result many isolated facts are coming to light. No one believes that Mr. Rathbone, director of posts, is personally implicated, but the feeling is that he has reposed too much trust in subordinates.

Havana, May 15.—The extent of the postal frauds is far greater than was originally suspected. Besides taking in the postal department, the frauds seem to include the local office at Havana and various other offices throughout the island, and also to have extended to outside points, which have been used for the sale of some of the old issue of stamps that were ordered destroyed.

The result of the investigation at the local postoffice is the suspension of Postmaster Thompson, who was installed in April of last year. He will remain at his own house for the present. Moya and Mascaro, stamp sellers in the main office, have also been arrested, and further arrests are expected. As many as six others have been placed under the closest supervision, and they will be arrested as soon as their services can be spared. As a matter of fact, if they were all to be suddenly relieved of duty, it would not be possible to carry on the postal department of Havana.

Messrs. Reeves and Reynolds, the auditors of the postal department, are still under arrest at their own rooms, in charge of detectives. Special quarters will, however, be prepared in some fortress, where all the prisoners connected with the frauds will be taken as soon as arrested.

Yesterday's arrests and the suspension of Mr. Thompson did not take place until after dark, and consequently these new features of the case were not generally known throughout the city last evening; but there was a perceptible excitement at the postoffice, where no one knows who may be the next to be singled out.

E. J. Rathbone desires the Associated Press to say there is no truth in the report, circulated in the United States, that there is friction between the military authorities here and the postal department. On the contrary, the most complete harmony prevails between Gen. Wood and himself, consultations taking place between them daily. He also says he does not consider it proper, in the present circumstances, to give out interviews for publication, and has so answered all applications for personal statements that have been cabled him from the United States.

Mr. Sheridan will temporarily fill Mr. Thompson's place.

It appears that the frauds ramified in almost every possible direction. Even the rented boxes have been made a source of illegitimate gain.

Every additional revelation increases the amazement of the Americans here. The Cubans seem to be immensely pleased. They declare that the Americans can no longer boast in Cuba of their superior honesty when in the government employ.

Gen. Wood devotes several hours daily to postal affairs, hearing reports of special agents and conferring with Mr. Rathbone and others having any knowledge of the matter. As yet it is impossible to say how many persons will be implicated.

Thompson Fully Trusted.

Washington, May 15.—Edward Thompson, the suspended postmaster of Havana, is one of the best-known men in Indianapolis, where he stood in high estimation. He served for 25 years in the Indianapolis postoffice, and was postmaster under the Harrison administration. He was assistant postmaster for some years prior to the Cleveland administration, which retained him in the postoffice in a subordinate capacity. He served in the civil war in Gen. Harrison's command. He was appointed postmaster at Havana six months ago. The news of his suspension had not reached the White House up to a late hour last night, but the press advices were not questioned there, as Gen. Wood had been given a free hand in the administration, not only of Cuban affairs generally, but of postal affairs.

AT A SEWING SOCIETY.

Lady Gets Funny on a Harmless? Drink.

"Our Sewing Society meets every week to sew and we always have lunch. Just as sure as I take a cup of coffee I act so silly and say such absurd things it seems as though I were intoxicated. I feel so ashamed of myself, but cannot help it. My heart will go like a trip-hammer and I am invariably kept awake half of that night. So I thought I would take my Postum Food Coffee the next time and you should have heard the names they called me, 'old maid,' 'crank,' etc. But before the lunch was through, Postum had more than one convert and those who tried it were delighted. They had heard of it but had no idea it was so good.

"I have given a great deal of Postum away to friends, just to convince them how good it is and they invariably adopt it. There are so many people who cannot drink coffee without it distresses them and Postum Food Coffee seems to be exactly the thing. Postum and I have been old friends for years. I began the use of it when it was first introduced, four or five years ago. At first I thought I could not use it for the way I made it, it was so flat and tasteless, but when I found out that it simply required long boiling, the old trouble disappeared and we always have an elegant cup of coffee, when we make Postum right." Send postal card to Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., for the name and address. Put a small piece of butter the size of two peas in the pot, to prevent it boiling over.

PERFECT MANHOOD

Prof. Jules Laborde's Marvelous French Preparation of "CALTHOS" For Lost Manhood.

Full 5 Days' Treatment SENT FREE By Sealed Mail.

NO C. O. D. OR DEPOSIT SCHEME.

Every person who is a sufferer from nervous diseases should write the Von Mohl Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, at once, and accept their offer of a five days' trial treatment free of charge. This is no C. O. D. or DEPOSIT scheme but a liberal proposition made to unfortunate sufferers by this long-established concern, which is the largest importer of specifics for nervous and sexual diseases in the world.

The Von Mohl Co. has the sole American rights for Prof. Laborde's French preparation of "Calthos," the only remedy known to advanced medical science that will positively cure nervous debility. This remedy has for years been used as a specific in the French and German armies, and since its introduction into the United States has cured many thousands of sufferers, and the remarkable success of the remedy in Europe has been repeated in this country.

In order to place this wonderful treatment in the hands of every person who suffers the mental and physical anguish of sexual weakness, The Von Mohl Co., has decided to send a free trial treatment to all who write at once. The remedy is sent by mail in a plain package, and there is no publicity in receiving it or taking it. Accompanying the medicine there is a full treatise in plain language for you to read. Take the medicine privately with perfect safety, and a sure cure is guaranteed.

Lost vitality creeps upon men unawares. Do not deceive yourself or remain in ignorance while you are being dragged down by this insidious disease. No matter what the cause may be, whether early abuses, excesses or overwork and business cares, the results are the same—premature loss of strength and memory, emissions, impotency, varicocele and shrunken parts. This specific remedy will cure you at any stage before epilepsy results, with ensuing consumption and insanity. "Calthos" goes directly to the seat of the trouble, no matter of how long standing, and the patient feels the benefit of the first day's treatment. In five days the medicines sent free will make you feel like a new man.

The Von Mohl Co. often receives the most astonishing testimonials from persons who have taken only five days' treatment. They have thousands of testimonials from those who have been permanently cured after having been given up by doctors, misled and ruined in health by disreputable medical schemers, and when they had given up their last hope for health and happiness. No sensible person will permit his name to be used for a testimonial as an admission that he had any of the diseases for which the preparation of "Calthos" is a specific cure. Some irresponsible advertisers are using "made-up" testimonials, but the Von Mohl Co. invariably declines to make public the names or correspondence of any patients who have been cured by "Calthos."

Five days' treatment will be placed in your hands free of cost, and you are earnestly urged for your own sake to send for it without delay. Write to day and send your address. It is not necessary to give embarrassing details of your symptoms. The book accompanying the five days' treatment will enable you to take the medicine in private and treat yourself successfully at home. It costs nothing to try this remedy. It may cost you a great deal more to let this offer go by. Write today. Address THE VON MOHL CO. [illegible] B, CINCINNATI, OHIO. Largest Importers of Standard Preparations in the United States.

Will Fight Extradition.

New York, May 15.—After reading the papers, which came by messenger from Washington, John D. Lindsay, counsel for Neely, informed District Attorney Burnett that he would oppose the granting of extradition papers.

"To my surprise," said Mr. Lindsey to an Evening Post reporter, "the charges in Governor Wood's, requisition papers go back to the old Spanish law; they accuse our client of a violation of the penal code of Cuba, article 401, section 3, which reads: 'Any public employe who has charge of public funds, who takes or consents that others will take any part thereof, shall be punished with the penalty of presio mayor, if the sum taken exceeds 6,250 pesetas and does not exceed 125,000 pesetas.' Under this charge, if convicted, he may be imprisoned in quarters provided in the place where the crime was committed, for a term not exceeding twelve or less than six years and a day.

"The charges are not brought under the United States laws, the maximum penalty for the same offense being five years, nor under the postal law of Cuba, which provides for a penalty of not less than six months nor more than ten years.

"As the charges read, the authorities want to try him in Cuba, without a jury, and before a judge appointed by the military governor. Our client asks to be tried in a United States court, as a citizen."

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, May 8.—Senate—Concluded consideration of the naval appropriation bill, with the exception of that section relating to armor and armament. This went over until Wednesday, when it will be considered in secret legislative session. A number of minor bills were passed, among them one to reimburse various collectors of internal revenue for internal revenue stamps charged against them, but not accounted for. The debate on the naval bill was practically confined to the paragraph relating to the commissioning of naval cadets. The committee's amendment striking out the proposition in the house bill which sought to commission the cadets at the expiration of the four years' term at the naval academy, abolishing the preliminary two years at sea, was carried after a warm debate.

House—Devoted most of to-day to the consideration of private bills recommended from the committee on claims and ten bills were passed. The most important was one to remit the penalties imposed by the government on the Union iron works of San Francisco, the builders of the monitor Monterey, for her failure to make contract speed. Resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House of the material used in the manufacture of oleomargarine.

Washington, May 9.—Senate—Practically the entire session was devoted to the section of the naval appropriation bill relating to armor and armament. The debate largely hinged on the proposition that the government should erect an armor plant of its own. Senator Tillman presented an amendment limiting the price to be paid for armor to $300 per ton, and providing also that te government should erect a plant of its own. Senators Tillman, Money and Chandler advocated the erection of a plant, while Mr. Hale supported the committee amendment providing for a plant in the contingency that armor could not be produced for $445 per ton. No action was taken on the proposition, the bill going over until Thursday.

House—Considered the contested election case of Pearson versus Crawford from the Ninth North Carolina district. The report of the majority was against the sitting member, a Democrat, on the general ground that Mr. Pearson's election was prevented by fraud, intimidation, bribery and bloodshed. The minority deny all the allegations of the majority. The debate was on party lines.

Washington, May 10.—Senate—Case involving the seat of Mr. Clark, of Montana, was postponed until next Tuesday. Mr. Chandler gave notice that at that time he would insist that the case be continuously considered to the exclusion of all other business. Mr. Sewell announced that he should object to that. Mr. Gallinger addressed the senate at length on his resolution, declaring that "the present phenomenal prosperity of the country is due to the policy of protection as embodied in the Dingley tariff law." Bill appropriating $1,225,000 for the erection of a public building at New Orleans was passed. Joint resolution concerning certain Chippewa Indian reservations in Minnesota, the project being to preserve forests on the reservations as a national park, was passed. It creates a commission to investigate the question whether it is practicable and desirable for the United States to create a national park upon and within the lands known as the reservations of the Mississippi, Chippewa, Leech Lake, Winnebagoshish and Cass Lake Indians in Minnesota, the said lands comprising an area of about 830,983 acres, including Leech, Winnebagoshish, Cass and numerous other rivers and streams, comprising about one-fourth of the entire tract, as water area. Eulogies on the late Representative Baird, of Louisiana, were delivered by Senators Caffery, Chandler, Berry, Sullivan and McEnery.

House—By the very narrow margin of two votes unseated Mr. Crawford, of North Carolina, a Democrat, and seated in his place Mr. Pearson. He is the third Republican to be seated by the present house. The minority resolution declaring the sitting member entitled to the seat was defeated by one vote. Mr. Jack, a Pennsylvania Republican, voted with the Democrats on both roll calls. On the first vote fifteen Republicans were absent and unpaired, and on the second twelve were absent and unpaired.

Washington, May 11.—Senate—After an all-day discussion an agreement was reached to vote on the armor plate section at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, May 12. During the discussion a notable speech was delivered by Mr. Lodge upon the necessity of building up the United States navy without delay. Mr. Daniel presented an extended argument in support of the immediate consideration by the government of an armor factory, while Mr. Allison opposed the project of a government factory on the score of economy.

House—Mr. Esch (Wis.) called up and had passed the bill to amend the law so as to provide for the commutation of travel and subsistence allowances of discharged officers and soldiers. He explained the bill proposed to allow a uniform rate of 4 cents per mile for officers and enlisted men. The house then went into committee of the whole to consider private pension bills and broke all records, passing 136. Adjournment until next Monday was then taken.

Washington, May 12.—Senate—By a close vote rejected the proposition to erect, without reference to the price at which the government could secure armor plate for its war ships, an armor plate factory. The vote upon the direct proposition was 22 to 24, and subsidiary amendments were rejected by about the same vote. When the committee's proposition was about to be voted upon a filibuster was organized, the quorum of the senate was broken and the question is still in the air. During the debate Mr. Chandler delivered a sensational speech, in which he charged that the government had been defrauded in the adoption of the Harveyized armor. He declared a similar fraud was proposed in the attempt to force the government to adopt the Krupp armor. Mr. Spooner and Mr. Hale made notable speeches deprecating the war talk Friday by Mr. Lodge. Neither the senator from Wisconsin nor the senator from Maine was fearful that we might become involved in difficulty with Germany on account of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Hoar protested against the "wretched imperialistic business," and the talk that this nation had only recently become a "world power," asserting that it had been a world power since the war of 1812.

House—Not in session.

Washington, May 14.—Senate—Passed naval appropriation and "free homes" bills.

House—Passed the general deficiency appropriation bill. The military academy bill, the last of the supply bills, will follow it Tuesday. The deficiency bill carried $3,822,451 and was passed substantially without amendment. The general debate was devoted principally to political topics, the feature being a severe arraignment of the administration by Mr. De Armond (Mo.)

GOVERNOR TAYLOR.

Indianapolis, May 14.—W. S. Taylor, Republican governor of Kentucky, arrived in this city on an early morning train.

"Will you go back to Kentucky if the decision of the United States supreme court is against you?" he was asked.

"I hardly think it would be the proper thing for me to do," Governor Taylor replied. "Yet now I can not tell what I shall do. My mind is not yet fully made up on the question."

Governor Taylor said he believed that Youtsey and others now accused would finally be set at liberty.

A Huge Vessel.

San Francisco, May 11.—The steamer California, the largest vessel ever built on this coast, will be launched at the Union ironworks to-morrow. She is 488 feet long, with a total displacement of 16,200 tons and a dead weight capacity of 10,000 tons.

ANY MAKE BICYCLE you want at one-fourth price. 600 Second hand Bicycles, all makes, good as new $3 to $10. NEW 1899 and 1898 MODELS, High Grade, $8 to $13. 1900 Models, best makes, all styles, fully guaranteed $11 to $20. Great Factory Clearing Sale. We ship anywhere for inspection. Send your address. If you are UNABLE to BUY we can assist you to EARN A BICYCLE distributing catalogues for us. Write for agency and commence work at once. MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept 6 D, Chicago.

1899, S., 4,11A.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
(CHANCERY DIVISION.)
MR. JUSTICE STIRLING.
RE CHARLES SHETTLE, DECEASED.
"CRUMP" v. SHETTLE."

To CHARLES ELLINGHAM and CAROLINE ELLINGHAM, if living, or to their Legal Personal Representatives, if dead.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that under the Will of CHARLES SHETTLE, late of the City of Coventry, in the County of Warwick, England, Innholder, Deceased, who died on the 18th February, 1848,

CHARLES ELLINGHAM and CAROLINE ELLINGHAM, the Children of the Marriage of the Testator's Sister, ELIZABETH SHETTLE, with WILLIAM ELLINGHAM, and who, in the year 1852, went to Bristol, Marshallsville, Wayne County, Ohio, U. S. A., if living on the 31st December, 1891, became entitled to an Interest in the Estate of the said CHARLES SHETTLE.

The said CHARLES ELLINGHAM and CAROLINE ELLINGHAM, if still living, or their Legal Personal Representatives if they died after the 31st December, 1891, are hereby required by their Solicitors, on or before the 24th day of October, 1900, to bring into the Chambers of Mr. Justice Stirling, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, particulars of their Claims, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any Benefit under the said will.

Wednesday, the 31st day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the said Claims.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1900.

THOS. A. ROMER,
Master.

CECIL F. TWIST, 5 Bedford-row, London, England,
Agent for WOODCOCK and CO., Coventry,
England,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

WANTED—Agents for Dr. Tyler's Pepsin Stomach Powders (ladies preferred). Sure cure for all stomach troubles. Sample box 25c postpaid. Add. H. F. Hastings, Sole Prop., Toledo, O., Sta. B.

WANTED—Farmers' sons with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $60 a year with advancement; steady employment; must be honest, reliable and with good recommendations. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. Address The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable, by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Household
EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

The Mothers and The Children.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Then the best of your heart and the best of your brain!
The face of all beauty! The soul without stain!
Your noblest! Your wisest! With us is the place
To consecrate life to the good of the race!
That our childhood may pass with the best you can give,
And our manhood so live!

This is a stanza taken from one of Charlotte Perkin's Stetson's poem entitled The Child Speaks, in which this child, who represents all children, is pleading for the best training it is possible to give, but one that will include the greatest freedom for self-development. This little one, who speaks for little ones the world over, demands that there shall be offered to the upbuilding of their future,

The wisdom of years, the experience deep
That shall laugh with our waking and watch with our sleep,
The patience of age, the keen honor of youth,
To guide us in doing, and teach us in truth,
With the garnered ripe fruit of the world at our feet
Both the bitter and sweet!

It is easy to see what is meant by these lines which contain the wisdom the past has taught by its failures—failures produced by the "blind misdirection" through which so many little ones are brought up to wear the "garments of falsehood and bondage," instead of the garments of light and freedom.

There are many things which prove that an awakening to the necessity of a "complete education," not only an education of the brain and hand, but one of the heart and soul—has come to the people. And this "complete education" must not be confined to the children of a part of the community but the whole must be included. Paying no attention to the waifs and the street gamin, later on they are found to be a menace to the peace and happiness of the order-loving, law-abiding classes, and in all ways a burden.

Mothers are becoming more and more awake to the fact that it is not simply the training of their own children in which they have a concern, but in that of all children. For this there is need of greater wisdom, that which is the result of a broader experience than a familiarity simply with each one's own little circle in a single community brings, and so there has come to be such gatherings as that at Des Moines the latter part of this month, when the mothers of the nation will gather in council.

It cannot fail to be an interesting occasion—this National Congress of Mothers—made up of women from all over the United States who go there to consult together. It is no slight or unimportant affair, but one which must have a far-reaching influence. Among the subjects to be considered is Child Study in its Possibilities for Boys; another the Child-Saving Problem in its Many Attitudes, and both will be treated by men and women who have given the subject earnest thought and careful study.

The Right Education for Women is also a matter to be looked at from many points of view. The Ideal Education is another subject for discussion, and the wide-awake President, Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, of Washington, D. C., will speak of The Benefits to Be Derived from Organized Motherhood.

Three congresses of this kind have been been previously held in Washington, resulting in the formation of mothers' classes in many places through the country, their object being the study of child-nature. The corresponding secretary of the national association well says "that from starved and joyless childhood come rioters and anarchists, whose hands are against every man; and that it is the concern of every human being as well as of each parent, that each child should have proper care and training." And again, "The Congress does not hold as unimportant the fact that even one mother spoils her child, or fails to teach him to control self, to think for himself, to be brave, to be clean physically and morally; and sends forth, not only to transmit his weaknesses to generations yet unborn, but to be a power against good and for evil to the world at large."

With convictions of this character growing in strength through the wider knowledge brought by study and deliberation, these gatherings made up of earnest, thoughtful women for the discussion of such vital subjects by both men and women of note, can have no doubtful influence. It is one of the signs of the time pointing to the physical, mental and spiritual advancement of the nation, and it ought to receive the widest recognition everywhere.

So, too, with the gathering at Milwaukee the week following, of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the work of which is less specific, but the purpose, namely to broaden the thought of the women of the land by conferring together, equally important in its finality.

In truth there is nothing more encouraging for the future than this awakening of women to a sense of their own power and responsibility in the larger affairs of life. The time of contentment with a merely passive influence is passed. They have come to believe in action upon their own part, such action as will help the whole people to better and purer and stronger living. The day is not far gone since women pondered over the problems that met them at every step in life, and kept silent, feeling the solution was not for them to attempt. Even today—

"It takes great strength to bring your life up square
With your accepted thought, and hold it there;
Resisting the inertia that drags back
From new attempts to the old habit's track."

Yet it is being done more and more, and it is this frequent communion together which has made it possible. The timid woman becomes brave when she finds there are so many who are walking the new pathways with herself, and she no longer fears the epithet strong minded. Rather does she glory in being one of those who dare to work openly for the betterment of home and humanity.

THE SPRINGTIME STORY.

As little children gather round their mother,
And beg her a familiar tale to tell,
One that is dearer far than any other,
Because so often heard, and known so well;

And as they watch her, prompting should she falter,
And any variation quickly see,
And cry, "Don't tell it so, don't change and alter:
We want it just the way it used to be,"

So do we come to thee, O Nature—Mother—
And never tire of listening to thy tales.
Tell us thy springtime story now—no others—
That hath a wondrous charm, which never fails.

Tell it with all the old-time strength and glory,
Fill it with a happy song and shout,
Don't miss one bird or blossom in the story,
Don't leave one daffodil or daisy out.

Tell us each shade in all the tree's soft greening,
Don't skip one blade of grass, one bee, one wren,—
Each little thing has grown so full of meaning
In the dear story we should hear again.

O Mother Nature, thou art old and hoary,
And wonderful and strange things thou can'st tell;
But we, like children, love the springtime story,
And think it best because we know it well.
—Bessie Chandler in Buffalo Commercial.

The Cozy Corner.

In the following letter, many mothers will doubtless find an expression of their own wishes, and the answers from the Cozy Corner friends will help more than the writer, Mrs. A. F. Lang, of Indiana:

School is nearly over for this year, and I am already thinking what I shall do with my girls and boys during the long vacation. I wish them to have a good time, of course, but am in doubt as to what will insure it for them.

Young people generally have an aversion to working when they are free from their school duties, and should not be expected to do very much in what is their resting time, yet it is a question with me whether two or three months devoted entirely to pleasure or idleness is beneficial to any one. In my quandary I come, as so many others have, to the Cozy Corner for help. Please tell me, friends, what you will do with your children next summer?

Oliver Smith tells us how he thinks we can do "three times as much good in 1900 as we did in 1899."

We can correct the false idea that it is "smart" to use vulgar words and tell impure stories by refusing to listen to such. When we hear some one trying to joke about drinking whiskey, or hard cider, if we think of the blasted homes and broken hearts of the children who have been deprived of their rights of love and tender care through the indulgence in these liquors by their natural guardians and protectors, we shall find it as easy to smile at such jokes as it would be to smile at the funeral of our dearest friend.

We can use our influence to suppress all saloons, all places of gambling, or other sinful pleasures. We can make churches of our homes where every member of the family will be a minister, every day a day of worship, where a love of home, country and purity shall be practically taught, and where guests will receive ennobling impressions and depart with increased spiritual life.

We can fill them with beautiful, living-pictures of hope, trust, charity and love that will exert a beneficial influence on all who come within their reach. Let your married lives be examples of what a true marriage of souls should be, not the kind that consists entirely in holding each other's hands and gazing into each other's eyes, but that which shows itself in courtesy toward each other in the smallest details of daily life, in your manner toward children and your friends.

In order to acquire an education, to earn a fortune, or to gain some coveted desire, men and women have worked early and late and deprived themselves of everything but the barest necessaries of life. With half the exertion, and without the sacrifice of any innocent pleasure, we could, if we tried, increase our power for good three-fold, and be no poorer in health, strength or finances. Think of it, and begin at once your work of bettering the world by your example.

Busy Bee, O.:—It is rather late to say anything more in regard to Sweetie's letter, but I would like to recommend those sisters who have been so severe with her to be charitable. Perhaps if they had been in her place they would have felt differently about the matter. When one has never been tried, she cannot tell how she would act under certain circumstances. Let us all remember we may some time need sympathy ourselves and do unto others as we would be done by.

Frances Howard, after a long silence, is roused to say a few words on the temperance question:

In regard to discussing the question of temperance in the Cozy Corner, I have my doubts as to its doing any good. We all say the same thing, and all agree that intemperance is wrong, but does any one know of any practical result of our talk? In the many opportunities that Miss Bouton has given us to write on this subject, we have never touched upon but one of its phases.

There are many intemperate men and women in the world who never use liquor in any form. I am personally acquainted with a woman who has repeatedly said she would rather die, or have members of her family die than to save their lives with a drink of wine, or brandy, and that woman is most intemperate in her zeal for preaching total abstinence. Her home and children are neglected, her husband takes most of his meals at a restaurant, or goes without them from necessity, while the wife and mother is indulging in her appetite for saving other men from "the power of strong drink." Is she temperate? Other women have a mania for fancy work, for reading, or for music in which they indulge to excess.

Not long ago I listened to a temperance lecturer who was so disgustingly intemperate in his use of tobacco that it was impossible to find a boarding place for him in a private family, and yet he considered himself a very apostle of abstinence, and would bitterly denounce a fellow-man for indulging in a glass of beer or cider. Was one any less intemperate than the other? I think I should cast my vote against the lecturer.

People—women generally—are sometimes very intemperate in their church work, attending services, prayer meetings, missionary-sewing-societies and other functions, to the neglect of equally important duties.

Both men and women will indulge their appetites for certain kinds of food in a way that is simply nauseating, and between meals will preach "temperance" with great fervor.

I believe in temperance, but it should be applied to all things, and I believe, too, that if we would be more consistent in our own lives, we might sometimes be more successful in helping others who have chanced to choose a different form of self-indulgence from our own.

A Reader asks if there is any safe way of removing the hair from a baby's forehead, where it grows too low down, and of preventing its return.

Young Housekeeper would like to know the exact proportion of flour and liquid to use in making griddle-cakes. She says that all of her cook-books direct her to "add enough flour to make a batter." We all know that there are many kinds of batter, and from her letter this young housekeeper seems always to miss the right kind to insure success. She is very anxious to learn as "Harry is so fond of griddle-cakes." For the sake of "Harry" and his wife it is to be hoped that some experienced cook will send the desired information.

Sarah C. wishes to know if the nickel on her cook stove can ever be restored to its pristine beauty. The stove has been in the care of "help," who blackened it, not only on the proper places, but with the greatest impartiality, nickel trimmings and all. The result is the combination of grease, stove-polish and heat has reduced the once beautiful range to a very sad plight, and Sarah comes to the Cozy Corner for comfort and help.

TOILET HINTS.

The wind, sunshine and showers may be very welcome in consideration of the fact that they bring the "flowers that bloom in the spring," but are not so desirable in their effect upon the complexion. Tan may be endured as a hallmark of a season out of town, but freckles are not to be tolerated at any time. A good and perfectly safe cure for them is the following simple wash:

To Remove Freckles.

Mix 2 ounces pulverized alum, 4 tablespoonfuls of strained lemon juice and 1 quart of elder flower water, the latter made by steeping the blossoms in pure rain water for an hour. This can be bottled and kept in a cool place for some time, and if applied to the face with a soft cloth, will remove freckles and the roughness caused by exposure to the wind, leaving the skin soft and white.

For removing sun burn there is nothing so good as sweet cream. After bathing the face with it several times the color will subside and the soreness disappear. To prevent sunburning use powder on the face and neck before exposing them. There are powders and powders on the market, some of them being very injurious to the skin, but one or the other of these simple tests will generally prove whether or not they are safe. Squeeze lemon juice on a little of the powder and if it foams, throw it away; drop ammonia on it, and if it contains lead in any form it will turn black and is unsafe.

A good powder used with proper care is not harmful, but every trace of it should be washed off at night. The trouble from its use often arises from applying powder upon powder, which will ruin any complexion in a short time.

A good home-made article is made in this way. During the season of roses and violets, bury some of the fragrant flowers in very finely pulverized starch, and leave for 24 hours, replacing with fresh blossoms until the starch is thoroughly impregnated with their perfume. You will then have a delightful powder, and one you need have no fear in using freely.

Several years ago a physician gave me a recipe which he said could be safely used by the plain women who read The Blade, and were dissatisfied with the complexion nature had given them, as it contained nothing that could injure the most sensitive skin. I have never tried it, but will give it to you as I received it. The doctor called it a

Complexion Improvor.

Turn slowly one fluid ounce of benzoin into eight ounces of rose water, shaking it all of the time that it may be thoroughly mixed. Then stir together one ounce of white glycerine, one teaspoonful of borate of soda and one ounce of emulsion of bitter almonds and add to the benzoin and rose water. Bathe the face, neck and arms with warm water, dry with a soft towel and apply this lotion (after shaking) night and morning, letting it dry on the skin.

Before using this I would advise you to consult a reliable druggist to see if he agrees with the doctor who sends it, as to its harmlessness.

ABOUT BREAD-MAKING.

In the days of our great grandmothers, yeast was simply yeast, although it might be and often was called "east," or "emptyings." These housekeepers knew that if it was too old it would not make sweet bread; that if the sponge stood where it was too warm it would scald, or sour, and that dry yeast sponge should be kept much warmer than that made from "wet," or "bakers'" yeast, but of any scientific reason for these things they neither knew nor cared.

I am not sure but this ignorance was bliss. They were not bothered with learning all about "yeast plants" and "yeast fungi," nor cared whether yeast was "an animal life" or "a vegetable which derives its nutriment from inorganic bodies," as their more progressive descendants are expected to know. They were not aware that the "germ" was "killed" by standing too long in one condition, or temperature; they simply knew that when the "risin" was "spiled" they must make some fresh.

There are various forms of yeast, and of late years the German compressed has come to be very generally used because of its containing so much of the yeast principle in so small a compass, thus producing quicker results. This is made from the mash used in the manufacture of malt and spiritous liquors, instead of the hops, potato and meal which compose the dry yeast of the market.

These cakes are in a resting state, or, to use a kindergarten comparison, they are like plants stored in a cellar, remaining dormant until placed in suitable soil, when they are ready to grow again. In this case, the mixture of flour and water seems to be the necessary soil. If a cake of compressed yeast is covered with either flour or water, so that the air is entirely excluded, it will keep for a long time, but as soon as it is placed in a mixture of these two substances, fermentation, or growth, immediately commences.

Heat will kill the yeast germ, so in baking bread the fire should be steady and sufficient time be allowed for the heat to penetrate the whole mass. If the oven is too hot, or the loaves large, it sometimes happens that the crust formed at first will prevent the heat from penetrating to the center, and the bread will not be sufficiently baked to be wholesome.

Have you never heard good cooks speak of leaving their bread and cake in the oven to "ripen," after it seemed to be baked? That was what it needed—a little additional heating through.

An old-fashioned way of testing the heat of the oven was to place some flour on the floor of it, and if this browned in three minutes, without burning, the heat was right for baking bread. Another method is to be able to hold the hand in the oven while counting 20, or, if a thermometer is used, it should register 280 degrees Fahrenheit.

When bread is baked it should be immediately removed from the pans and placed where a current of air can strike it on all sides, but never should be covered, even with a light cloth, until it is cold. The safest and best way to keep bread sweet and moist is in sacks made of strong, white cloth. These should be hung in a cool, airy place and should be washed and scalded after every using.

GATHERED TOGETHER.

TH' FELLER THAT WINS.

The feller that wins th' race o' life
Don't win kuz his laigs air long,
Er he don't win out kuz he's big 'n stout,
Er kuz he's got lungs that's strong.
He needn't expec' in th' race o' life
He's ever a-goin' t' stay
'Way up in the lead kuz he's got good speed,
Fer the race hain't won that way.

Th' feller that wins in th' race o' life
Is th' feller that squares his chin,
An' faces each day in a light-hearted way
Th' crosses o' life with a grin.
He doesn't find fault with th' boss he's got,
Er he doesn't find fault with his place,
He's one o' 'em chaps hain't looking fer snaps,
Is th' feller that wins th' race.
—Will Frost in Chicago Chronicle.

The following, taken from Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood's article in the National Tribune, about Women as Inventors, is interesting:

Since the patent office was established, in 1790, there have been nearly 10,000 patents given to women. These cover all degrees of complexity and ingenuity. They have patents for cradles and baby-jumpers, pencil-sharpeners and typewriters, knitting-needles and knitting-machines, hourglasses, stem-winding watches, alarm-clocks, sewing birds and sewing machines, and a woman invented the first sewing machine and gave it to her husband, for he had the money to pay for the patent.

She has invented hand-carriages, stock-cars, car couplings and sound-deadening attachments for elevated railway cars.

She has gone from propelling pumps to ozone machines, from electro-therapeutic appliances to machines for welding, hardening and tempering steel.

Among other inventions we find a spinning machine. The deft fingers and active brain went to work upon the old idea that Queen Lydia used when she taught Hercules to spin, and in this Nineteenth century atmosphere improved upon it, and set 40 spindles to humming instead of one.

From the needles of bone and wood used by the primitive women, with which they stitched the long day through on hats and mats, comes a Nineteenth century woman with a sewing machine and curved needle, which takes a hundred stitches in place of the one before.

"'Tis the common deeds of the common day
That are ringing the bells of that far-away,"

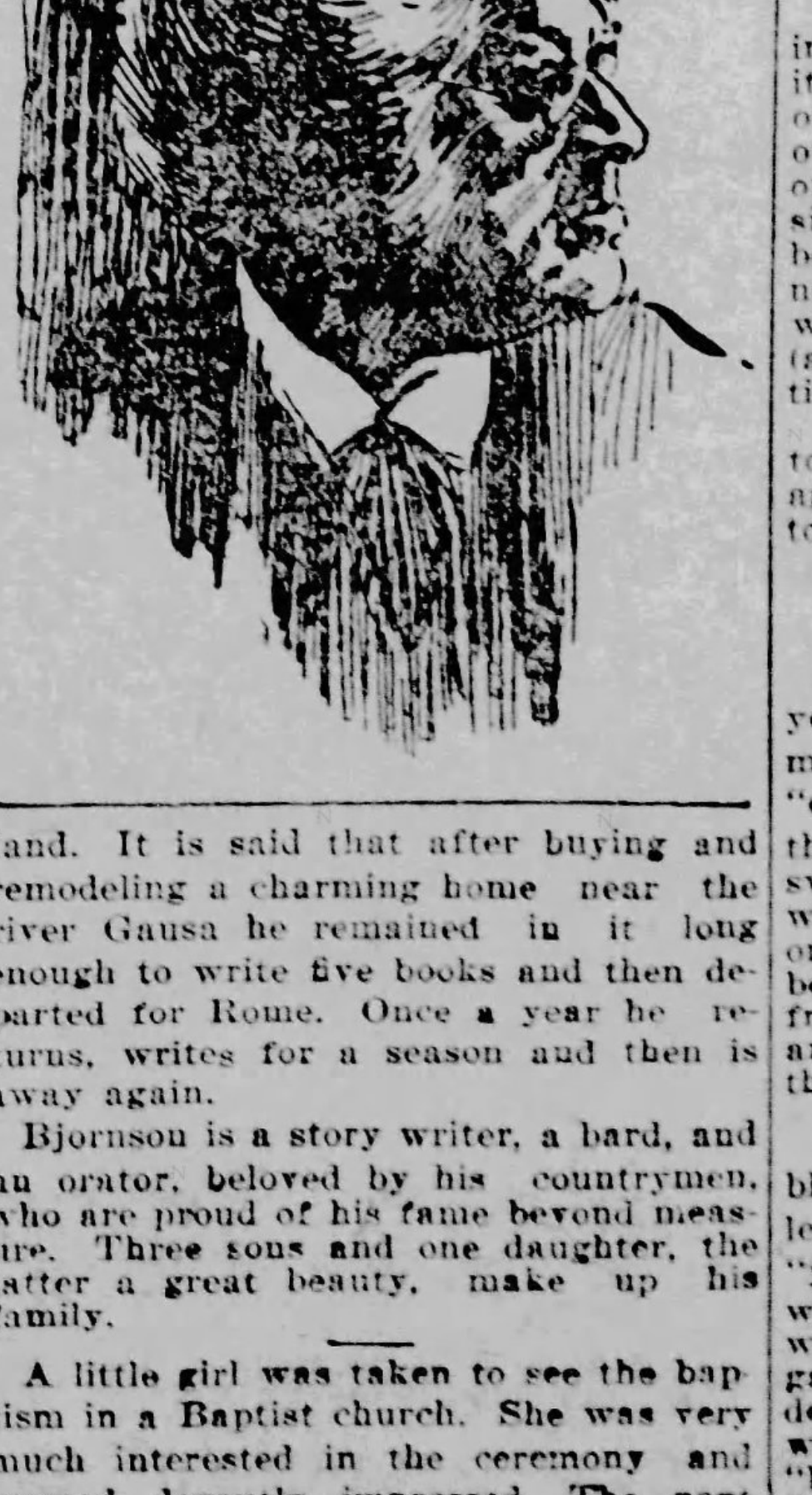
and bringing back to the listening ear echoes of these early inspirations.

I have been over but few of the inventions of women, but it is enough to show that the brain power of the world is a human commodity, and is not pre-empted by sex.

A lady in Newton was drawing her little girl on a sled, just after a great snowstorm, through a long, narrow path to the school house, the snow being thrown up very high on each side of the path, when she met midway a large St. Bernard dog, a stranger. She immediately addressed him as she would a human being, explaining that the path was narrow and the snow deep, and that he must turn around and go back. He listened carefully to her explanation, then wheeled about and walked back a considerable distance, until he found a place where the snow had been shoveled out a little at the side. Into this he backed, and waited quietly until she passed him with the sled and child. The lady thanked him for being so much of a gentleman; he wheeled about and started again on the path.—Union Signal.

About 300 letters were recently delivered to the addresses, or as many of them as were still living, after being 28 years on the way. The story of this very leisurely service is interesting. During the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870, when the Germans were besieging Paris, the French postal authorities were prevented on every hand in their attempts to get mail into and out of the capital city. At length they hit on the expedient of sealing the letters in air-tight globes made of zinc, throwing these globes into the Seine and allowing them to float down to the beleaguered French lines. In due course the Germans found out this ruse and stretched a net across the river and thus intercepted the clandestine mail. The zinc balls and their use were pretty nearly forgotten, when, a short time ago, a fisherman found in the Seine, near Villeneuve, a queer-looking globe of zinc. With a large knife he opened it to see what might be in it, and found 300 letters, still legible, and all dated in December, 1870. They were delivered to the postal authorities, and after this long wait in the river, went their way; but their news of the state things in the country was a little stale.

The portrait given here is that of the great Norwegian writer, Bjornstjerne Bjornson, of whom it is said that he is "a burst of sunshine." He is the owner of a large estate in Norway, but spends much of his time away from his fatherland. It is said that after buying and remodeling a charming home near the river Gausa he remained in it long enough to write five books and then departed for Rome. Once a year he returns, writes for a season and then is away again.



Bjornson is a story writer, a bard, and an orator, beloved by his countrymen, who are proud of his fame beyond measure. Three sons and one daughter, the latter a great beauty, make up his family.

A little girl was taken to see the baptism in a Baptist church. She was very much interested in the ceremony and seemed devoutly impressed. The next day her mother found her standing by a wash-tub filled with water, and heard her say to her doll: "In the name of the father, son and in the hole he goes!" and then gravely ducking it.

Written for The Blade.

THE VOICES OF THE CHILDREN.

By Kate Brownlee Sherwood.

O the voices of the children!
Do you hear them, do you hear them?
They are everywhere around you,
They are here and they are there;
With their chatter and their clatter,
And their pitter and their patter;
'Tis the world's orchestral climax to the overture of care.

O the voices of the children!
They are many, they are many;
They are alto and soprano,
They are lutes and flutes and lyres;
How they titter and they twitter,
When the days are bleak and bitter,
Like the robins in the winter, come to nurture dear desires.

O the voices of the children!
They are over, they are under;
In the attics close and cluttered,
In the alleys dark and dim;
They are sighing, they are crying,
For their sorrows multiplying,
And the minor of their moaning murmurs through our matin hymn.

O the voices of the children!
Do you think the spring would waken
With the larks and with the linnets
Were the little voices gone?
Would the flowers fall in showers
From the honeysuckle bowers
Did their pleading and their prayers give no welcome with the dawn?

O the voices of the children!
Do they tell you, do they tell you,
Of a heart that once was breaking
In far off Galilee?
Of their solace in his sorrow,
O'er the agonizing morrow?
Blessed, blessed, little children! Heaven is made of such as ye!

O the voices of the children!
How I need them, how I need them!
For 'tis years since I have heard them
As I once was used to hear.
With their: "Love you, yes, I love you,
Dearest, dearest, none above you!"
How the autophone of memory repeats their words to me!

O the voices of the children!
How they linger, how they linger!
There is one so early silent,
Yet her song is in my heart;
In the chorus swelling o'er us,
Of the kingdom just before us,
I shall clasp my long lost darling, never, nevermore to part.
Toledo, O., May 9, 1900.

The Youngfolks

M G R

DO ALL THE GOOD
YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS
YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE
YOU CAN
OBJECT—IMPROVEMENT
MENTAL, MORAL AND
SOCIAL

Remember Our May Memorial Service

The last of the papers on our April study comes from Walter Douglass, whose interpretation of Mrs. Browning's thought differs somewhat from any before given, and presents new ideas of the lessons contained in the poem:

"All success proves partial failure." Why? Because it is an inexorable decree of nature that man shall never reach the zenith of his earthly ambition, that there shall always be something unattainable. In all conditions of life, young or old, savage or civilized, the goal is in the distance, and just beyond our reach. History bears this out for nations as well as for individuals.

"All advance what's left behind." By the stepping stones of our dead selves we rise to higher things. From savages to civilization; ignorance to knowledge, and from vice to morality.

"All triumph something crushed." For us there can be no vacant places. Transformation means substitution. In the garden of our lives the noxious weeds of bad habits must be crushed to make room for those flowers of character which shall perfume our moral surroundings. When the sun of our lives nears its horizon, may the west be made bright by the consciousness that we have tried to do our best; that our life's music has been attuned to the chords of success and not to the discords of failure; that as we have advanced, the good has crushed the ill and we may hope that the "triumph" is in store for us.

Doll Face writes:—"All success is partial failure," and I will not despair even though my other letter was refused on account of my carelessness in failing to send my name with it. Let Elva and April Fool take courage about those children. I had a pair of them in my school, who seemed incorrigible, but patience, kindness and thoughtfulness have a magnetizing effect upon any child, and in time will conquer it.

I send a little bit of verse I chanced to read which may help some one:

"Courage, Brother! do not stumble
Though thy path is dark as night.
There's a star to guide the humble,
Trust in God, and do the right."

Fannie Bain sends these lines which contain several lessons that we will endeavor to find for our June work:

SELF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Unto the diamond with a flaw,
The perfect pebble spoke:
Alas! poor sister, some great law
Of Heaven you have broke.
Since imperfection's curse I see
Whene'r your form I view;
But cheer up, some day, you may be
A perfect pebble too."

Capitola, Pa.:—It is nearly a year since I have written to the M. G. R. column, and while I could give an excuse, I do not feel that it is really a good one, so I will simply confess to being negligent, and ask for the mercy of the court.

I have been teaching school and giving music lessons which has left very little spare time. I wish to ask you, and Miss Prudence, your opinions in regard to this century. Is it the nineteenth or the twentieth?

Wild Rose, Oregon:—I am now past sixteen, so ask permission to join the M. G. R., promising to keep all the rules. I am not quite a stranger to you, for I was with Black Pine when she took that "tub ride," of which she told you.

Our here in Oregon, we are having rain, flowers and snow for our April pleasures. An odd combination, isn't it? Lest I make my first visit too long and not be invited to come again, I will say good-bye.

Lady Freda:—We have taken The Blade ever since I can remember, and my father says he would not know what to do without it. I am sure I did not know what to do without the M. G. R. the week it was crowded out by other things.

I have had the same experience as others, in being the only one who wears a Merry-Go-Round badge in my part of the country. It would seem as if, when there are so many of us, we might sometimes meet, but I suppose it only illustrates how large the world is, that we do not.

We had one very hard snow storm this winter. The snow commenced falling in the afternoon and continued for nearly twenty-four hours. By that time it was twenty inches deep on the level ground, and drifted so that the east and west roads were quite impassable. The letter carrier could not make his long trip to our neighborhood for a week. With all that snow I did not have a sleigh-ride although I am a long ways from being an unpleasant old maid. I am living in the hope that next time I shall be more fortunate. The disappointment was great, but did not make me suffer neary as much as my vaccination is now causing me to, I can assure you.

I have a soldier brother, from whom we have not heard since he sailed for Manila, last October. I hope he may be home to help me eat some of those nice apples that I think "Little Johnny" will send me.

"Silence is golden," and "speech is silver," but possibly you do not believe in too much of either, so I will wish you good-bye.

Mrs. Rose Dillon sends a very interesting letter which, on account of its length, has been kept until space could be found, as it was too good to divide.

I promised to tell you some time how the saw logs were carried to the mill. After they are cut, and in the water of the strait, they are made into a raft or boom. This is done by chaining together four logs, each 70 feet long. They are fastened at the corners, around as many others as they will enclose. This is not easy to do, but is interesting to an observer, and often becomes exciting. Each workman is provided with calks in his shoes, a pike-pole in his hands and, unless he wishes to come to grief, some common sense in his head.

Calks are little steel instruments that screw into the soles of the shoes to keep the wearer from slipping, and a pike-pole is a long pole with a sharp iron in one end. Sometimes there is also a hook near the end. The point and hook are used to move the logs around with. Generally a man will stand upon one log and push another where it is to go. A more exciting way is to stand upon the one to be moved, steady it with the body, push the pole against the rocky bottom of the bay or river, and thus move along. This sounds much easier to do than it really is, especially if the water is a little rough. A log will not lie still in the water, neither will the water remain quiet under it, and a very common result is that many a poor fellow takes an involuntary cold bath.

After all are rafted, they are fastened by heavy ropes to a tug and towed to the mill, where they are to be sawed into lumber. Usually a logging camp in this part of Washington is operated only in the summer on account of the heavy rains we have in winter.

I would like to know if you are interested in this kind of letters. If so, I can send you others telling more about the "Sound" country.

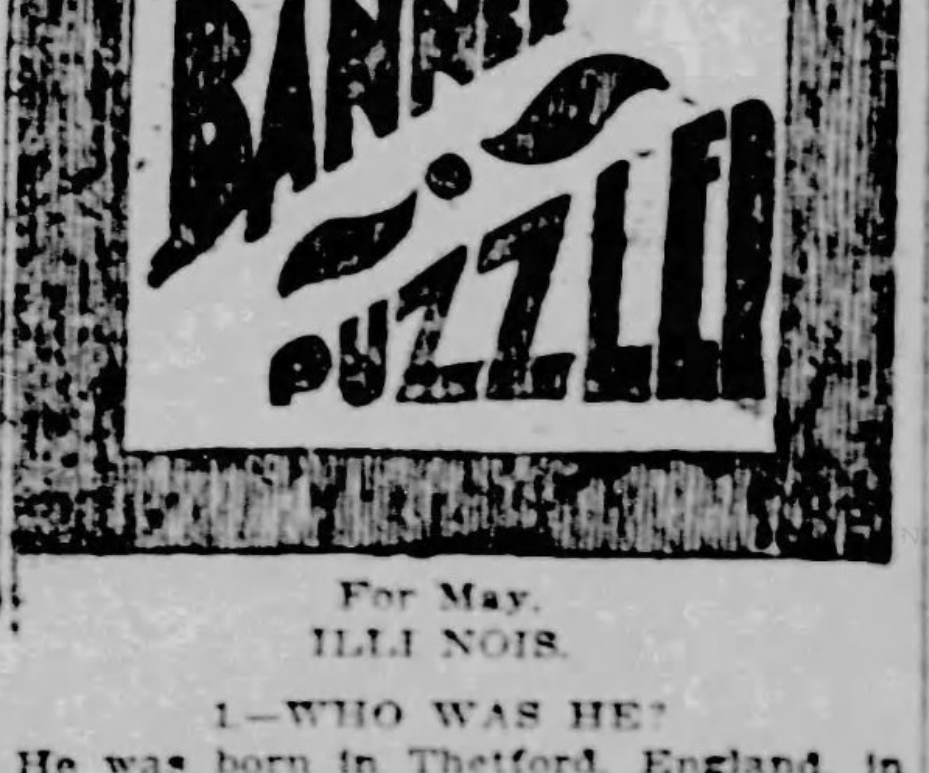
The Household would be glad to have more of the same character.

The Schoolmistress sends us the following account of a true incident, that she received from one of the 'cademy pupils. Miss Prudence wonders if we can not persuade Alma to come again and come "on purpose" to make us a visit?

There is an interesting incident connected with Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor, when she was returning from St. Louis, where she had been studying anatomy with Dr. McDowell. Coming up the Mississippi in company with some friends among them two young men, who were as ready for a lark as she, while the boat was nearing a certain point where there is a steep ascent, the altitude being a subject of remark, Miss Hosmer said that if she were on shore she would reach the top sooner than either of the men.

The captain heard the remark, and entering into the spirit of the situation, stopped the boat and gave them a chance to try the experiment. The three friends started, and, true to her word, Miss Hosmer reached the summit of the hill first. This has, since then, been called Mount Hosmer. It is a very beautiful hill, and is visited by all tourists who come to this part of the country. In a recent letter Miss Hosmer refers to this incident, and says that she takes more pride in Mount Hosmer than in any statue she has ever made.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.



For May.
ILLI NOIS.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Thetford, England, in 1737, and was a stay-maker, as was his father before him. He came to America in 1774 and wrote for the colonies against England. In 1787 he visited France and England and published a reply to Burke's "French Revolution." He became a French citizen and during the Revolution was imprisoned. He died in the United States, in 1809.

W. A. HOYT.

2—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—To deprive.
2.—To comb or card.
3.—A species of palm.
4.—One who was offered as a sacrifice.
5.—A coin.

W. P. E.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A column of troops 25 miles in length is ordered to advance 25 miles. When the column begins to move, a courier starts from the rear, rides to the head of the column and returns, reaching the rear as the latter arrives where the head of the column started from. Required the number of miles the courier rode, troops and courier each to travel at a uniform speed.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 11 letters; my 11-5-6-4 denotes quiet; my 5-2-1 is a poor cottage; my 2-10-7-3 is vapor; my whole is the name of a paper published in New York city, and is also that of a long-absent M. G. R.

BONNIE BURNIE.

5.—QUERY.

Upon whom did the king of Denmark confer a gold medal, for the discovery of a comet?

E. NIGMA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"What is it to be wise?
'Tis but to know how little can be known,
To see all others' faults, and feel our own."

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of May 3.

1.—John Randolph of Roanoke.
2.—Words forming diamond: L, rip, runes, Lincoln, peony, sly, N.
3.—A received 604 votes, B received 386 votes, and C received 260 votes.
4.—Spring.
5.—In the third Punic war, the women braided their hair into bow-strings.
6.—Henry Alford wrote:
"He holds me when the billows smite,
I shall not fall;
If sharp, 'tis short; if long, 'tis light;
He tempers all."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received from W. A. Hoyt, who says if N. Holt does not stop sending triangular problems he shall feel like leaving school.

Also from W. P. E., who gives this simple rule for solving the clock problem: The least common multiple of the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., up to 12 will be the number of hours required to answer the conditions of the problem.

E. Nigma recites nicely but sends a new lesson that cannot well be used as so many of the words forming the enigma are unknown to the average student in American 'cademies.

Illin-Nois sends a good lesson, and a full set of Memorial Day puzzles which will appear on the list.

Nashie recites in arithmetic and "catechism," and is assured that while new members are being added to the 'Cademy, that does not make the older ones any the less welcome whenever they can come to "class."

Alma M. in answering the "Who Was She" in the column of April 19th, relates a pretty anecdote of Miss Hosmer, that will be used in the M. G. R. as there is not space for it in this department. The Schoolmistress hopes Alma will come in again.

Hereafter, if the "big boys" who always work out the arithmetic lesson will send a short rule for the work, it will be inserted in Chat for the benefit of the other pupils.

THE SIX LITTLE HATS.

Six little straw hats on the first of May,
Shining and shapely, jaunty and gay,
Properly placed as by measure and rule,
On six "little figures" starting for school.
Six little straw hats on the first of June,
We sing of them now to a different tune,
And each little hat by itself alone,
For everyone now has a style of its own;
For one is all crown without any brim—
It is anything now but proper and prim—
And one is all brim with just enough crown
To carry the ribbon with ends hanging down.

And one is so tattered you never could tell
How it managed to hang together so well,
And one has a droop and a pitiful air,
Tho' such as it is is all of it there.
And one is so blackened—or should I say tanned—
It seems proper to call it a contraband,
And one is so queer as to shape that I know
It would do quite well for a Paris chapeau.
Oh, six little hats, if you only could say
How you have been used since the first of May,
And where you have been, the wonder would be
That there is a bit of you left to see.
—Exchange.

THE FLIGHT OF A PIGEON.

By Arthur and Maude Wood Henry.

Theodora was the daughter of a peasant. The valley which had been the home of her people for many generations was one of the most beautiful in the kingdom. Her father's ancient cottage stood on the border of a beech grove, and a cheerful brook passed not many yards away. On all sides of the peaceful valley stretched forests and hills, and in the distance could be seen on clear days the turrets of three castles; one to the north, one to the west, and one upon the crest of a formidable cliff far to the east.

To the south, at the head of the valley, was the King's Court and his palace of Royal Oaks.

For many summers Theodora had plied her spinning-wheel in the dooryard of her father's cottage and watched the glimmer of the sunshine upon the distant turrets. Sometimes a brilliant cavalcade passed through the valley, and the ladies' jewels and the rich adornments of the merry gentlemen filled her with wonder.

Sometimes she spoke of these things to Adolphus, the son of a neighboring farmer; but Adolphus only frowned and grew angry with her reveries. Her father would shake his head reprovingly, and her mother would say:

"We are to be thankful, Theodora, for our simple life in the valley," or: "It is a blessing that we see no more of these fine people."

But the dreams of Theodora were spun of richer thread than her homely garments, and she looked in silence toward the hills.

One day Adolphus was seated alone upon a mound in the meadow, while all about him roamed a flock of sheep. But he was not watching them. His face was hidden in his hands. That very morning he had been to Theodora's cottage and she had not smiled. All day the sorrowful lover sat upon the mound. Butterflies flitted about his shoulders; ground-squirrels frisked at his feet, and even the sheep were conscious of his neglect, and looked at him at times inquiringly.

When his shadow had stretched far for some distance to the east, he looked about him listlessly and called his flock. Many had wandered far down the valley, but at the sound of his voice they lifted their mild eyes and returned. They, too, hung their heads as their master led them home. When the gates of the fold were secured, Adolphus entered the little stable where a team of good horses would find a shelter for the night. The father had not yet returned, and a silence strangely soothing to the heavy-hearted Adolphus pervaded the place. He looked toward the loft and whistled. There was a flutter of wings, and a pigeon sailed out of the dusk and settled gracefully upon his arm.

"Ah, my little Anita," sighed Adolphus, caressing its soft throat lightly. "Were you only a woman I might forget one who wounds me so."

Anita crept to his shoulder and nestled there.

"Nita," cried Adolphus, suddenly, "I will give you to her. Who knows but that your simple love and contentment may change her heart? She is good, Anita, and she loves me; but the glitter of the ladies' jewels has filled her mind with foolish fancies. Go, my sweet Anita, and teach her thine own contentment."

Holding the pigeon gently against his breast, he hastened through the valley to the cottage of Theodora. She was sitting in the twilight on the doorsill, listening to the wind stirring idly in the beech-trees, and the merry little brook as it scampered past. She looked up as Adolphus came before her.

"Theodora," he said, simply, "I have brought you Anita; will you care for her for me?"

She saw the great dark eyes of her lover maiden with an uncomfortable tenderness, and her breath came quickly.

"Adolphus," she exclaimed, "forgive me. How can you care for one so vain as I?"

Then she placed her hands upon his great shoulders and lifted up her lips. Anita flitted from one to the other, cooing and fussing like the comfortable and knowing creature she really was.

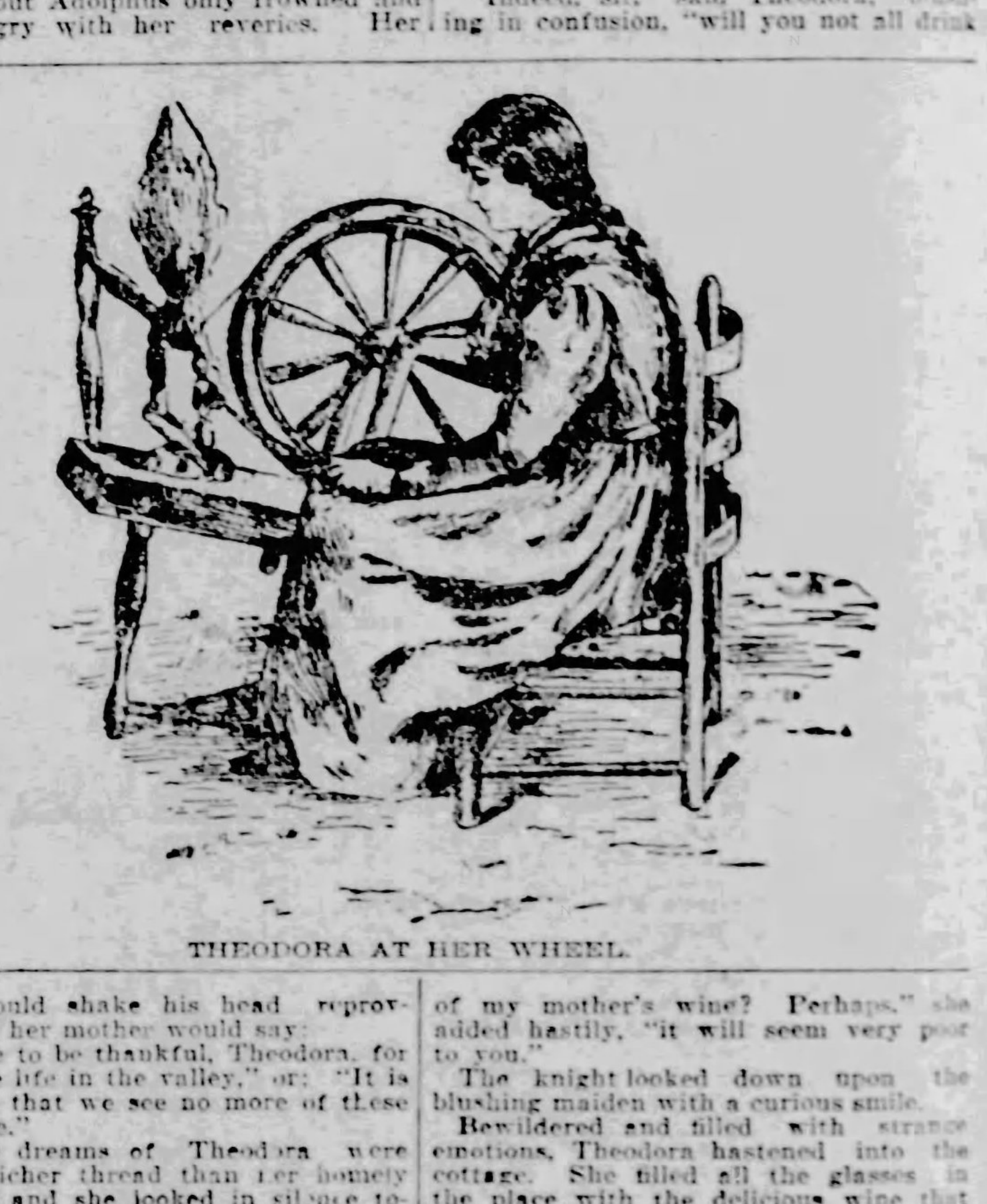
For a long time after this Theodora never looked to see if the sun shone upon the castles, nor gave a thought to the gay life of the King's Court. She spun diligently every day by the cottage; in the sun or in the shade of the beech grove, talking sometimes to Anita and sometimes to Adolphus, who came every day to see her, and who, though delighted with her changed demeanor, approached her always with the timidity of a worshipper.

One day Theodora was at her accustomed labor. It was a day in autumn, and she had placed her wheel upon the sunny side of the cottage. Anita was perched upon a settle near by, pluming her feathers. Suddenly Theodora heard a sound of voices and of horses' hoofs. She looked up and beheld close to her a company of knights and ladies, mounted upon steeds so richly caparisoned that the sparkle of the mountings dazzled her pretty eyes.

As she stood there abashed by the presence of such splendor, the leader of the company, a fierce and stalwart courtier, rode close to her, and touching the plume of his bonnet, said lightly:

"My sweet maid, have you a draught of milk for one of the ladies who attends me? It is a long way yet to the King's Court, and she is weary."

"Indeed, sir," said Theodora, blushing in confusion, "will you not all drink of my mother's wine? Perhaps," she added hastily, "it will seem very poor to you."



THEODORA AT HER WHEEL.

The knight looked down upon the blushing maiden with a curious smile.

Bewildered and filled with strange emotions, Theodora hastened into the cottage. She filled all the glasses in the place with the delicious wine that had stood so long untasted in the cool cellar, and with the assistance of her good mother, who seemed no less agitated than herself, she served the thirsty cavalcade. The knight spoke to her softly and touched her hand. The courtly company passed down the valley toward the King's Court, and Theodora looked after them dreamily. She did not sing, and Anita nestled unnoticed at her throat. Adolphus came, but she could not greet him. Days passed, and the lovers grew very sad.

As Theodora was on her way to the spring for water one morning, a horseman came from among the beech trees and approached her. It was the knight with the melodious voice and the plumed bonnet. He looked hastily toward the cottage.

"I have not forgotten you, pretty one," said he. "Yonder is my castle on the cliff." He pointed to the east. "Your dainty wrists were made for bracelets and your throat for jewels. Silken slippers should clasp your feet. Come, will you not go with me?"

She hung her head. There was that in his voice and tempting words, his manner and the splendor of his apparel that confused her. She clasped the pigeon passionately. "No, no," she sobbed. "I cannot—I—I cannot." Then the knight leaned quickly from his saddle, caught her from the ground and galloped up the valley. Adolphus found the old mother weeping in the cottage that evening, and heard of Theodora's disappearance from the father, who sat in stern composure by her side. Adolphus made no reply, but as he turned from the cottage he stopped upon the threshold and shook his great fist at the castle to the north, and the one to the west, and the one upon the crest of a formidable cliff to the east; then with a single sob of anguish he hurried away.

To Be Continued.

BOER FORCES FALL BACK

Roberts Will Meet Opposition at the Vaal, Where Boers Are Gathering.

London, May 15.—A special dispatch from Lorenzo Marques says it is reported that a large force of Boers has been captured by the British at Mafeking.

Pretoria, it is added, reports, on the other hand, that Mafeking has fallen.

London, May 15.—1:56 p. m.—The war office has received the following dispatch from General Buller:

"Dundee, May 15.—1 p. m.—We have occupied Dundee. About 2,500 of the enemy left yesterday for Glencoe, where they entrained. Their wagons also left yesterday by DeJagers drift and the Dannhauser road. Their Kaffirs said they were going to Laing's nek. Almost every house in Dundee is completely looted. The Navigation collery is all right. The machinery of the Dundee collieries is destroyed. The houses of the town are damaged but are structurally intact."

The war office to-day furnishes tardy confirmation of the Associated Press story of yesterday telling of General Buller's move on Biggarsberg in a dispatch from General Buller, as follows:

"Kemp's Farm, May 15.—The following telegrams sent to Roberts are now repeated to you. They begin under date of May 13: 'In accordance with instructions to keep the enemy occupied at the Biggarsberg, on May 11 concentrated the Third cavalry brigade of the Second division and some corps of artillery at Sunday's River drift, on the Helpmakaar road, and directed Colonel Bethune to advance on Greytown with the Bethune mounted infantry, the Umvoti mounted rifles and the Imperial light infantry. On May 12 we moved to Waschbank and Bethune to Pomeroy, while General Hildyard, from Elandslaagte occupied Indoda mountain. On May 13 I sent General Hamilton, with three battalions, up the steep slope of Withock hill. The Third cavalry brigade crowned a hill on each side of the main road, and Bethune attacked by the Pomeroy road from three sides. The enemy hurriedly abandoned the position, which they had strongly entrenched, and retired to the nek in front of Helpmakaar, whence we hope to dislodge them to-morrow, as many of them have retired. We have gained the summit of the berg with the loss of only a few men wounded. I advance to-morrow on Beith and Hildyard moves on Wessel's nek. Our small loss, I think, was certainly due to the excellent troops-leading of Generals Hamilton and Lord Dundonnald and Colonel Bethune.'"

A second dispatch, dated May 14, says: "The enemy evacuated Helpmakaar nek during the night, leaving a rear guard of about a thousand men in front of us. These we have forced back throughout the day under considerable difficulties, as they fired all the gras on top of the berg as they retreated, and the wind being unfavorable to us we were scarcely able to see at all. I halted the infantry, who marched very well through the hot smoke, at Beith. The cavalry has not yet reported, but are some miles ahead. We have taken a few prisoners. Our casualties are small."

A third dispatch, dated from Kemp's farm, May 15, says:

"Dundonald reported late last night that he had driven the rear guard onto the main body of the enemy near Buralinden, where they occupied, in force, a strong position with three powerful guns. Maj. Gough, with the composite regiment, manoeuvered to the right around their left flank, and they retired. Dundonald then halted. He was 25 miles, as the crow flies, from his previous night's bivouac, and had covered nearly 40 miles during the day in a waterless country, most of the time riding through smoke. I think his pursuit a very fine performance. From prisoners, I learn that the enemy numbered over 2,000 at Helpmakaar, and, being now joined by those who left Van Jonder's Pass, they must total nearly 3,000 men.

"We move on Dundee to-day.

"Hildyard reports the occupation of Wessel's Nek, and is repairing the line."

Judging from the above dispatches, the British advance is little more than an arduous march. The Boers, who were active at first, later appear to have shown the same readiness to retreat which is now marking the movements of the federals in the Free State. Apparently, the burghers are about to evacuate Natal and concentrate for the defense of Laing's Nek, northward, and Van Reenen's Pass westward.

The re-occupation of Dundee by the British places the coal supplies there again in their hands.

From elsewhere there is no news of a definite character. Interest for the moment is almost entirely centered in Mafeking, whence the wife of the mayor to-day received a cablegram setting forth that all was well on May 9.

Boers Concentrating.

Kroonstad, Monday, May 14.—It is reported that the whole of the Boer forces are concentrating on the Vaal, withdrawing from Biggarsberg and the southwestern borders.

It is estimated that no more than 2,000 Free Staters will fight on the Vaal.

Railway communications with this place are expected to be open on Thursday. The transport is working smoothly, the troops and horses are receiving full rations, water is plentiful, and the health of the troops is excellent.

Brisk Fight Saturday.

Lorenzo Marques, May 15.—The Boers Saturday occupied the Kaffir location at Mafeking. They were in turn attacked during the night of Saturday and on Sunday found themselves surrounded. The Boers lost seven killed and 17 wounded. The British loss is reported to have been heavy.

Boers Are Checked.

Brand's Drift, Sunday, May 13.—Gen. Rundle has completely checkmated the attempt of the Boers to come south again, and the enemy are retiring before the persistent advance of the British. Many have been captured or are surrendering. There were 150 of these yesterday and to-day, among them President Steyn's brother.

The Ladybrand district is clear of Boers. They have evacuated Mequatling's Nek, and are now near Lindley.

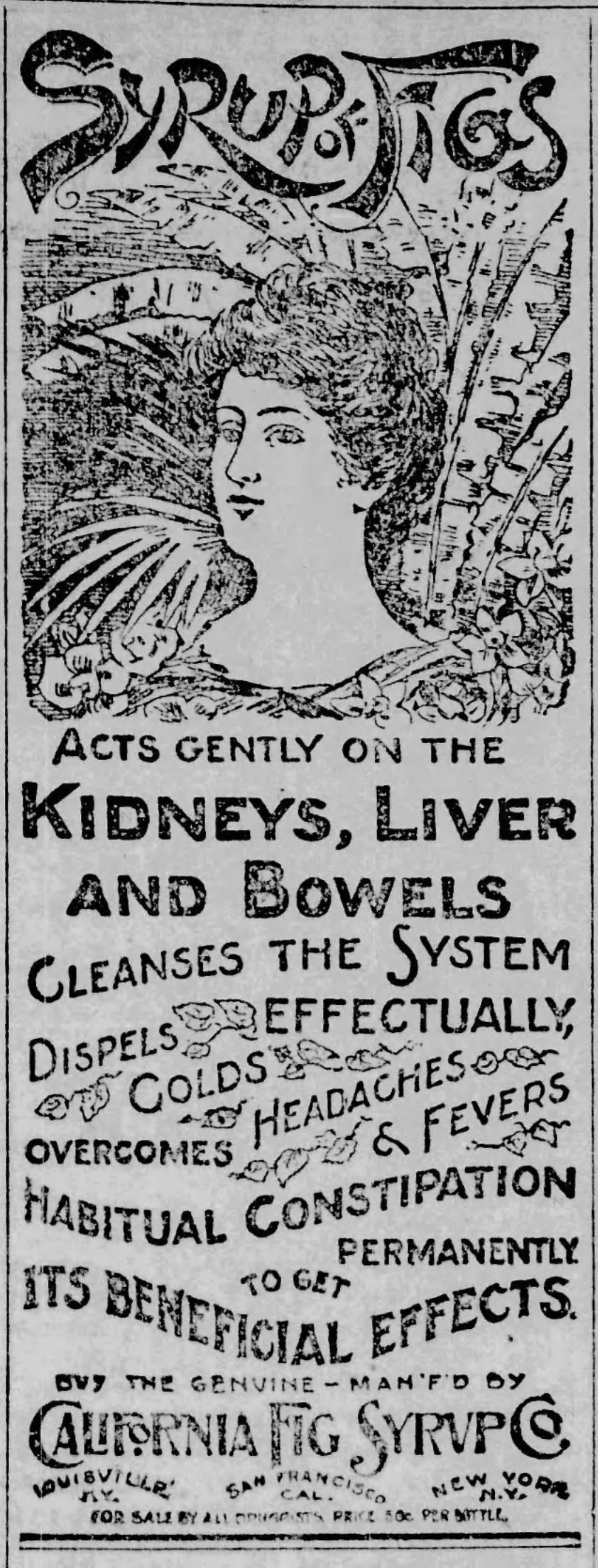
SIBERIAN GOLD.

New York, May 14.—New gold fields rivaling in richness the deposits of Cape Nome will be opened to American miners if the expectations of the members of the Russian expedition, which arrived last night on the Campania, on its way to Northeastern Siberia, are fulfilled.

Vladimir Wonlarlarsky, a colonel of the Russian imperial guard, obtained the concession of the vast Siberian tract, which the expedition is to examine. There were more than forty applicants for the grant, which has been sought with eagerness since the discovery of gold on the American side of the Behring sea.

Miners who have visited the Siberian coast by stealth have reported that it is practically the same as the Nome coast, consisting of a strip of beach behind which lies a tundra, or bill of gold-bearing sand, which has been thrown up by the action of the waves and frozen.

Hooley, the English promoter, has nothing to do with the plan. George D. Roberts, who is a veteran California miner, will be a member of the exploring party. Mr. Roberts has made a study of gold deposits in sea sands and has a plan for extracting the gold from the frozen tundra. The expedition will sail from San Francisco about June 1.



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IN THE PHILIPPINES.

BUENCAMINO'S PLAN.

Manila, May 12.—Senor Buencamino, at one time a member of the so-called Filipino Republican cabinet, who was recently liberated by Gen. Otis, announces that he has become reconciled to American sovereignty, and that he will devote his influence to bring about peace. He sent a proposed peace platform for the National Filipino party to the insurgent leaders in Manila and the insurgent generals, including Aguinaldo, in the field.

He contends American control is necessary to prevent civil strife. He recommends that the national Filipino party adopt a program embodying the following principles:

"1—Recognition of the sovereignty of United States; co-operation of the Filipinos in the prosecution of the banditti who continue depredations in the name of independence.

"2—A respect for the declaration of the United States government guaranteeing to the Filipinos personal liberties and rights under the constitution.

"3—A Filipino representation in the American congress, to present the desires of the Filipinos regarding special statutes.

"4.—The application of a part of the funds to the maintenance of the sick and wounded Filipino soldiers and the establishment of schools.

"5—The transfer of the insurgent funds to the American treasury.

"6—The establishment of a permanent system of Filipino representatives to the civil commission.

"7—The exclusion of friars from admission to the parishes."

Discussing the political outlook with the correspondent of The Associated Press, Senor Buencamino said:

"There are three elements in the Philippines which obstruct the attainment of peace. The first is the body of Filipino agitators in Manila, who are continually shouting for independence, and who thus influence the ignorant masses. The second is the Friars, who desire a prolongation of hostilities, because in the event of peace between the Filipinos and Americans, they foresee the end of their power and the ultimate loss of their properties and holdings. The third element is ——. (Suppressed by the censor.)

"If the civil commission brings liberal ideas and will approach Aguinaldo, to-day the idolized leader of the Filipinos, and the other leaders still fighting, in a way that will make it possible for them to surrender, and yet retain the respect and honor of their countrymen, then peace in the Philippines will be only a question of a few weeks."

INSURGENT ATTACK.

Manila, May 11.—9:10 a. m.— A force of 500 insurgents attacked 25 scouts of the Forty-Eighth regiment near San Jacinto, Province of Pangasinan, on Monday, but were routed by the scouts, ten of their number being killed. The Americans lost two killed.

On April 26 the rebels burned and sacked the town of Trocin, near Bulan, murdering natives who were friendly to the Americans and two Spaniards. The Americans killed 37 of the insurgents. On the same date Major Andrews, with two companies of troops, attacked General Majicas' stronghold near Ormuc, Leyte island. Majicas had brass cannon and plenty of ammunition, but after three hours of fighting the insurgents fled. Their loss is not known. The Americans lost two killed and eleven wounded. They destroyed the enemy's rifles, powder and stores.

Badly Whipped at Tabako.

Manila, May 11.—The insurgents have suffered a heavy loss at Tabako, near Legaspi, Province of Albay, Luzon. Two hundred riflemen and eight hundred bolomen were preparing to attack the town, when Captain Lester H. Simons, with a company of the Forty-Seventh volunteer regiment, advanced to meet them and killed many.

The insurgent leader, a native priest, was wounded and captured after his horse had been shot under him.

Three Americans were wounded.

MANILA RUMORS.

Manila, May 14.—The latest rumor of an outbreak in Manila among the natives, which was in circulation last week, was seriously discussed by some of the local papers, and attracted more general attention than has usually been the case with this sort of thing. As a matter of fact, many Filipinos did leave their American employers with the apparent intention of joining some such movement. Their action, taken in connection with the arrest of several natives for carrying concealed weapons and the dispersion of several suspicious gatherings, gave color to the reports.

The officials have been active in the matter, but are not inclined to think an uprising will be attempted. They believe the Filipinos lacking in the necessary courage, especially in view of the fact that the natives feared to attempt the demonstration at the time of General Lawton's funeral, although they had made careful preparations and many insurgents had come to Manila for this express purpose.

FIGHTING AT MASBETE.

Manila, May 11.—The islanders of Masbete received Colonel Hardin's expedition differently from those of Marinduque, where he left one company of the Twenty-ninth regiment. On approaching the principal town, Palanoc, the insurgent trenches appeared to be occupied, and the gunboat Helena bombarded them vigorously, after which three companies were landed and took the trenches with little resistance. One Filipino was killed. Two or three hundred insurgents hold the neighboring towns, and the natives appear unfriendly.

Tagal Incendiaries.

Manila, May 14.—Seven Filipinos made an attempt to-day to burn a quantity of hay stored near the quartermaster's storehouse, on the river front. The guards killed one of them and wounded another. The others escaped.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Chicago, May 15.—The program for today's session of the Methodist general conference included the report of the committee on episcopacy and balloting for election of bishops, and resulted in an unusually large attendance. Bishop Isaac W. Joyce was the presiding officer at to-day's session, the devotional exercises preceding the regular session being led by Professor S. F. Upham, of Drew theological seminary. After considerable routine work, Dr. John Handley, of New Jersey, introduced a resolution, which resulted in an uproar. It was that "The British colors be given a place alongside the stars and stripes on the platform of this conference." A storm of "Noes" went up from the delegates when the resolution was read, but Dr. Handley finally secured silence and made a passionate appeal for the resolution.

"The British flag all over the world has given to missionaries the protection which encourages us in the great work of preaching the Gospel. It stands for the open Bible in every community. The American and the Briton have locked arms to close the century with one united effort to destroy the Crescent and lift the Cross in the east."

Dr. Handley's remarks for the moment apparently turned the tide in favor of the resolution, but after several delegates, including W. J. Welch, of Wyoming, had spoken against it, a motion to lay on the table, made by Dr. S. P. Cadman, of the New York conference, prevailed.

At 10 o'clock the roll call for resolutions and memorials was laid aside and Dr. Buckley took the platform to read the report of the committee on episcopacy. Report No. 3—on the effectiveness of bishops—recommended that James M. Thoburn, missionary bishop of India, and J. C. Hartzell, missionary bishop of Africa, be declared effective, and that William Taylor, missionary bishop of Africa, remain in his present relation.

Report No. 5 was then ready. This was on the election of a bishop of African descent. It read: "There should be no discrimination on account of race or color. Men should be chosen because of the worth and fitness of the person. We believe the time has come when the general conference may safely and wisely choose a bishop from among the 1,700 ministers of African descent, and we recognize the need of a bishop among the people of African descent."

This, too, was adopted amid great applause.

Dr. Buckley then read the report on the election of additional general superintendents.

"The committee on episcopacy recommends that two general superintendents be elected by this general conference," said Dr. Buckley. "I have to announce a minority report. In fact, the division in the committee involved the offering of a second minority report."

Dr. Buckley then moved the adoption of the report, and the fight over the question of additional bishops was fairly on.

Governor Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, was recognized to present minority report No. 1. It was that "No more bishops be elected at this session of the conference," and in a strong speech, Governor Shaw moved its substitution.

"Six bishops can hold all the annual conferences in eighteen weeks," said he, amid great applause. "If you add more bishops, they will be busy, but not with the work of the episcopacy."

Dr. Robert Forbers, of the Minnesota conference, then presented minority report No. 2, moving, as an amendment to the minority report presented by Governor Shaw, that four bishops be elected by this general conference.

"There ought to be a Methodist bishop in every great city in this country," said he, "and they should be appointed to their places, not on seniority, but for the work they may do."

Dr. J. H. Potts, of Detroit, editor of the Michigan Christian Advocate, then spoke in favor of the majority report.

Under the rules adopted, it required two-thirds of the votes cast to decide the election. As soon as the ballots had been collected by the tellers, a motion to adjourn for the day was carried. The result of the ballot will be announced as to-morrow's session, when, if necessary, the balloting will be resumed.

Dr. Potts dwelt especially upon the election of a colored bishop, which he strongly favored. Dr. Charles B. Lore, layman of Wilmington, Del., spoke in favor of the majority report and against an increase in the number of bishops.

The first vote was on the amendment to the substitute, the amendment providing for four bishops. This was overwhelmingly voted down. The sub report opposing the election of the additional bishop was then put on its passage. This, too was defeated by a standing vote of 419 noes to 224 ayes.

The majority report was then put on passage and carried by about the same vote.

A motion by Dr. Buckley that the convention proceed to the election of bishops was then adopted, amid considerable confusion.

Chicago, May 12.—Proposed changes in the organic law of the church again came to the fore at to-day's session of the Methodist Episcopal general conference. The subject of changes came up in the presentation of the report of the special commission appointed four years ago, to revise the law.

Section 4, of article 3, of the constitution as presented by the chairman of the commission, was approved, and articles 4 and 5, providing for the issuance of credentials, were also adopted without dispute.

The section of the Book of Discipline requiring a separate vote of ministers and laymen on questions involving change in the book, was ordered stricken out by the passage of a resolution introduced by Delegate Douglas.

The committee on the state of the church, headed by ex-Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, sent a quartet of secretaries of organized benevolences to the anxious seat by introducing the following report:

"We recommend that there be but one general secretary for each of the organized benevolences of the church, who shall be the executive officer." This proposition cuts off four general secretaries who are now serving on annual salaries of $4,500 each, distributed as follows: Mission Society, three secretaries, reduced by the recommendation to one; Church Extension Society and Freedman's Aid Society, each two secretaries, reduced by the report to one each. This curtilment, if adopted, will reduce the salary list $18,000.

The board of bishops appointed the following committee to consider changes in the organic law during the next quadrennium: J. M. Buckley, D. H. Moore, T. B. Neely, J. W. Hamilton, J. L. Hayes, W. R. Warnock, C. W. Smith, A. B. Leonard, C. B. Love, F. N. Simmons, J. F. Goucher, W. H. Shier, S. M. Coon, A. J. Wallace and G. H. Bridgman.

Collision at Sea.

Astoria, Ore., May 10.—The British ship Argus (Capt. Hunter), in ballast, from Port Angels to Portland, just arrived at quarantine, collided with and sank the Hawaiian ship Iolani, sugar laden, bound from Hilo to San Francisco, in a dense fog on the night of May 3, off San Francisco. The crew numbering fifteen and four passengers on the Iolani were rescued by the Argus, which was not badly damaged.

BRYAN AND CHAS. A. TOWNE

Nominated by the Fusion Populists at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 11.—The national Populist convention concluded its session at 1 o'clock this morning and adjourned sine die after nominating the Hon. W. J. Bryan for President and the Hon. Charles A. Towne for vice president. The nomination of Mr. Towne was only accomplished after a struggle of several hours duration in which an effort was made to have the question of the nomination of a vice presidential candidate referred to a committee to confer with the Democratic and Silver Republican parties in their national conventions. A motion to this effect was defeated by a vote of 268 to 492.

Both candidates were nominated by acclamation, but before the result was reached various candidates were placed in nomination and their names successively withdrawn. Both nominations were accomplished amid scenes of enthusiasm.

Mr. Bryan's nomination was made by acclamation and was accomplished with expedition and tact. There were not to exceed half a dozen speeches in Mr. Bryan's behalf. All of those were brief and pointed while full of praise for the candidate. The speakers were led off by Senator Allen, of Mr. Bryan's own state, and he was followed in quick succession by General Weaver, of Iowa; ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson, of Kansas; "Cyclone" Davis, of Texas; Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, and one or two others. Each mention of Mr. Bryan aroused enthusiasm, and when there was a call to rise in support of a proposition to make his nomination unanimous not only did every delegate rise in his seat, but each rose with a shout and hurrah and with a waving of hands. The scene was an animated and hearty one, but it was not prolonged, and the delegates sank back into their seats.

Thus was Mr. Bryan again formally made candidate for the Presidency. And thus was his campaign of 1900 inaugurated.

Then towards the close of the afternoon session began the real contest of the convention. This was the fight over the vice presidency, or rather the fight over the proposition not to make any nomination for the vice presidential office but to refer the entire matter to a committee to be appointed to confer with the Democrats and Silver Republicans in their conventions to be held at Kansas City. Both the propositions to nominate and to refer, and also various compromise suggestions, were presented, and upon them was based a quite memorable debate which not only developed a great deal of oratory but came near culminating in fisticuffs.

Speeches were made by E. Gerry Brown and George F. Washburn, who, both from the state of Massachusetts, differed on this proposition; by Senators Butler and Allen, who also differed; by General Weaver and Jerry Simpson, Dr. Taylor, of Chicago, who spoke warmly for Charles A. Towne, and by others. They presented all sides and shades of the controversy, and debate lasting far into the night before the close was reached.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS.

Peoria, Ill., May 9.—It was after 10 o'clock this morning when Chairman Dawes called the Republican state convention to order. He announced that he purposed being fair and just, but that he did not intend to permit any man to waste the time of the convention.

The committee on credentials announced that it had reached an agreement, and reported in favor of seating a majority of the contesting Cullom delegates. The report was adopted without division. The committee on permanent organization reported for permanent chairman, former governor, Joseph W. Fifer. The report was adopted and the permanent officers were elected by acclamation.

The platform, as read by Congressman Hopkins, after reaffirming the principles of the platform adopted by the Republican national convention in 1896, and calling attention to the prosperous condition of the country "under the wise, business-like and patriotic administration of President McKinley," proceeded:

"We congratulate the people of the country on enactment into law of the currency bill which provides the gold standard as the monetary unit of value. Financial discussions no longer disturb the business conditions of our people, and all business transactions have been placed on a basis that insures protection to capital and encouragement to the employment of labor."

After referring to the achievements of the army and navy in the war with Spain the platform continues: "Cuba has been made free from Spanish misrule, and a stable government established there. Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands have become the possession of the United States as the inevitable and unavoidable results of that war.

"We fully indorse the action of congress and the President in the administration of the affairs in these islands, and all legislation respecting the same; and we pledge our alliance to the nation's policy relating to them as formulated and carried out by the present administration. In endorsing and approving the policy and course of the administration and the legislation of congress thus far relating to our new possessions we express our confidence in the ability of a Republican administration to deal with the complicated and important questions involved in any legislation for those islands which may arise hereafter."

"We favor such legislation as will destroy all unlawful combinations of capital formed for the purpose of limiting production or increasing the price of manufactured products. All aggregations of capital formed for this purpose are detrimental to the best interests of trade and hostile to the laboring people."

The administration of Governor Tanner is endorsed, as are also the public services of United States Senator Cullom and the Illinois Republican congressmen. The platform concludes as follows: "We fully support and heartily endorse the splendid administration of President McKinley. His wisdom, his moderation and statesmanlike qualities have been conspicuous in both peace and war; and we hereby instruct the delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention selected by this convention to vote for his renomination as President of the United States."

After the platform had been read, Miles Kehoe, of Chicago, presented an amendment expressing sympathy for the South African republics. It was lost in a storm of hisses and shouts of disapproval, and the platform was adopted as read. The following were selected to represent the state at the national convention: Delegates-at-large, Joseph G. Cannon, John J. Brown, Hale Judson, John M. Smyth.

H. D. Pierce and John M. Herbert were named as electors at large.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for governor, speeches being dispensed with.

Peoria, Ill., May 9.—Richard Yates, of Jacksonville, was nominated for governor on the fourth ballot. He is the son of War Governor Yates.

IOWA REPUBLICANS.

Des Moines Iowa, May 10.—At the Iowa Republican convention held here to-day the following were made delegates-at-large to the national convention at Philadelphia: Governor Leslie M. Shaw, Colonel George H. French, Davenport; Dr. E. H. Smith, Cedar Rapids; Lafayette Young, Des Moines.

The convention was called to order in the Auditorium by H. O. Weaver, chairman of the state Republican committee. Following the singing of "America," a prayer, and the reading of the call, Congressman Robert G. Cousins, temporary chairman, was introduced, and delivered an address.

The platform, as framed by the resolutions committee, instructs the delegates for McKinley, indorses his administration, mentioning the administration's foreign policy and the currency law, and recommends a proper control of such trusts and combinations as are deemed inimical to the interests of the public generally.

HEART DISEASE

Some Facts Regarding the Rapid Increase of Heart Troubles.

Heart trouble, at least among the Americans, is certainly increasing, and while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

Real organic disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic.

The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and the Pneumogastric.

In another way also the heart is affected by the form of poor digestion, which causes gas and fermentation from half digested food. There is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short breath.

Poor digestion also poisons the blood, making it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible treatment for heart trouble is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at drug stores, and which contain valuable, harmless digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

It is safe to say that the regular, persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal time will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

Baltimore, Md., May 9.—The Republican state convention met to-day in the concert hall of the Academy of Music.

The delegates-at-large to the Republican convention at Philadelphia, June 19, who were elected, were: Senator Louis E. McComas, Washington county; Congressman Sydney E. Mudd, Charles county; Ex-Mayor William T. Malster, Baltimore City; Ex-Comptroller Phillips Lee, Goldsborough, Dorchester county.

The electors-at-large selected by the convention were: James E. Hooper, of Baltimore City; Henry M. McCullough, of Cecil county.

The platform warmly endorses the administration of William McKinley, both at home and abroad, condemns trusts, and arraigns the local administration.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS

Hartford, Conn., May 9.—When the Republican state convention re-assembled to-day the controversy over the seating of delegates from Cornwall and Bethlehem was decided in favor of the Fyler delegates.

The report of the committee on resolutions was adopted.

The platform reaffirms the St. Louis declaration of 1896, advocates more rigid trust legislation, favors measures calculated to restore and upbuild the merchant marine, endorses the administration of McKinley and his policy with respect to Porto Rico and the Philippines, and instructs the delegates from that state to cast the vote of Connecticut for him at Philadelphia.

BRYAN'S SCHEME.

Omaha, Neb., May 14.—The Bee is authority for the statement that before the delegates to the Sioux Falls convention, who stopped off in Omaha, resumed their northward journey, the leaders were supplied with a memorandum in Bryan's own handwriting outlying the plan they were expected to pursue on the vice-presidency in alternative propositions to be preferred in their order. According to authority, not to be questioned, this memorandum read as follows:

First—Refer to committees for conference with Democratic and Silver Republican committees and with power to appoint.

Second—Select several names for submission to Democratic and Silver Republican conventions and add to the list of names the words "or some other person equally committed to reform principles."

Third—Nominate some man who will withdraw if not endorsed by the other two parties.

The final adoption of the third plank of Colonel Bryan's bill of instructions will be taken to mean that Mr. Towne has been given a nomination merely to fill the time up to the Kansas City convention and prevent the position from being occupied by someone distasteful to Mr. Bryan.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

New York, May 15.—An article in the Vorland, the organ of the Danish government in Copenhagen, states that Denmark is considering a plan to put an end to the Danish West India islands muddle by placing the islands in the hands of a chartered company, which will conduct their affairs under the Danish flag, and thereby cutting off Germany as well as the United States from obtaining possession of the islands. It is perfectly well understood in diplomatic circles in Washington, it is stated, that unless congress acts on the matter of the islands during this session, this government can not become a purchaser. The chartered company is composed of leading Danes, and they have shown the government clearly that they can make the islands a source of profit to the crown instead of a loss, as heretofore. The Danish government awaits only the close of congress to ratify publicly the agreement already privately entered into.

NEED NOT KNEEL.

Chicago, May 10.—Kneeling as the attitude in prayer has ceased to be an exaction in the Methodist church. The book of discipline recognizes the bending of the knee, but the city churches have gradually been drifting into the more unconventional bowing of the head. The custom of Wesley prevails for the most part only in the country. Delegate Tindall, of Nebraska, is a believer in the devout kneeling form and sought to correct the tendency of the latter day Methodists in departing from the ancient custom by introducing a resolution in the general conference emphasizing the direction in the discipline. The conference refused to declare "we are as much as ever in favor of observing" the kneeling attitude.

The effective argument was presented by a city minister, who said: "We would have to rebuild our churches. Pew space is too contracted to permit of kneeling."

The Nebraska preacher rose to urge adoption of his views but the conference clamored for a vote and the more easy leaning of the body toward the back of the pew in front was approved.

The action of Bishop McCabe in refusing to maintain an Episcopal residence in his district has resulted in an effort to compel the effective bishops not only to reside in their district, but to confine their operations to circumscribed limits. A movement developed at the opening of the general conference a week ago has gained momentum and promises to end in making the bishop a diocesan officer. The Episcopal residence has been one in name rather than in fact, on account of the traveling character of the work of the officer. The committee on Episcopacy debated an order from one of its subcommittees calling on the bishops to live and work within the districts to which they are assigned.

SALISBURY'S SENSATION.

Speech Before Primrose League Astonishes England.

London, May 10.—The annual grand habitation of the Primrose League was held in Albert Hall yesterday afternoon. The Marquis of Salisbury, grand master, presided, and received an ovation. Madame Albani sang a verse of "God Save the Queen," which was taken up by the whole vast audience.

Lord Salisbury, in the course of his address, commented on the remarkable change which had taken place in the latter half of the century in the views of the people regarding the empire.

The premier next referred to the difficult and intricate Irish problem, and said:

"Mr. Gladstone, in an evil moment for the country and for his party, attached himself to the idea of the separation of England and Ireland. No one can say the home rule cause presents any elements of sanguine anticipation for the future. I am assured that there is no hope of the predominant partner ever consenting to give Ireland practical independence. We have learned something from the South African war. How disloyal governments, in spite of warnings, could accumulate armaments against the most powerful combatant, and thus secure a terrible advantage. We now know better than we did ten years ago what a risk it would be if we gave a disloyal government in Ireland the power of accumulating forces against this country.

"Hereafter external affairs will occupy a considerably large place among the problems we have to solve. Not necessarily because in themselves they are more important, but if we look around we can see the elements and causes of menace and peril slowly accumulating, and they may accumulate to such a point as to require our earnest and most active efforts to repel them.

"I am nervous at using language of such kind, lest it should be thought I am indicating that something is known to the foreign office, by pointing out this possible danger. But I wish most emphatically to say I have no idea of that kind. The state of affairs, as I know it, and so far as the government is concerned, is peaceful. It is impossible to speak too highly of the careful, calm neutrality which has been observed by all the governments of the world.

The premier's remarks were greeted with loud cheers. Continuing, Lord Salisbury said:

"A certain section of our subjects, not, I hope, a very large, though noisy one, has at the present moment a great prejudice among this country. It does not, however, follow that we have no precautions to take. Governments may come and go, feelings may change from year to year. That root of bitterness against England, which I am unable to explain, may be mere caprice to satisfy the exigencies of journalism to-day, or it may indicate a deep-seated feeling which later we may have to reckon with. There can be no security nor confidence in the feelings of sympathy of other nations except through the efficiency of our own defense and the strength of our own right arm. Everywhere the power of defense is increasing, and who knows but all these things may be united in one great wave to dash upon our shores!"

The premier then urged the necessity of precaution in time, remarking that the material for military aggression was yearly increasing in power and efficiency among every one of the great nations, adding:

"In every case in history, the great maritime power has been paralyzed—killed, not by disasters suffered in its provinces, but by a blow directed at the heart. The British navy, of course, ought to be sufficient. But are we wise in placing all our eggs in one basket?

"As to land defense, so far as I can see anything in the nature of conscription is not a remedy the country is prepared to accept. Therefore, we must induce the people to voluntarily put themselves in a position to defend their homes and country. The Primrose league can do much to foster the creation of rifle clubs. If once the feeling could be propagated that it is the duty of every able-bodied Englishman to make himself competent to meet an invader, we would have a defensive force which would make the chances of an assailant so bad that no assailant would appear."

This statement was also greeted with loud applause.

After a resolution urging British subjects to prepare in times of peace so as to be ready to play their part in time of imperial emergency had been carried by acclamation, the meeting adjourned.

SPAIN'S FINANCES.

Madrid, May 9.—The government is seriously concerned in regard to the opposition developed to its financial projects. The feeling in Catalonia, especially, is running high, and has taken the form of hostile demonstrations against the minister of the interior, who is now making a tour of Barcelona and its environs. A league against the government's taxation schemes has been formed in Madrid, with the title of "National Union," whose platform is a refusal to pay taxation, and, as a protest, the members of the union propose a general closing of the stores in Madrid tomorrow (Thursday). Whether this measure will be universally adopted remains to be seen, but the government realizes the significance of the movement, and, fearing trouble may arise from the attempts of the members of the union to coerce non-sympathetic storekeepers by closing their stores, steps are being taken to protect the storekeepers. Tomorrow, therefore, is looked forward to with anxiety.

After a trial of their strength in Madrid, the leaguers intended to repeat the demonstration in Barcelona, where a fruitful field is offered by the strong Catalan autonomist movement, which is itself due to Madrid's taxation policy, whereby prosperous Catalonia is condemned to support the rest of the country.

The visit of the minister of the interior has given the Catalonians an opportunity to openly display their hostility. In Barcelona itself his reception is divided into three categories. He will be received by the officials ceremoniously, by a majority of the population sullenly, and by the students and the remainder of the inhabitants with riotous demonstrations. The students have even erected barricades in the streets, which the police have had to charge, while gendarmes, with drawn swords, have cleared the university. The minister met with a similarly hostile reception in the neighboring townships, and yesterday he was compelled to hastily leave the town of Tarassa, where he intended to visit the factories, owing to the tumultuous demonstrations of the rioters, who stoned the ministerial equipages, wounding the minister and the Marquis Portago, who accompanied him.

When the Spanish ministry was reorganized, April 19, on account of dissensions among its members, Senor Dato was appointed minister of the interior in the cabinet presided over by Senor Silvela.

THAT INDEMNITY.

Constantinople, May 11.—The matter of the settlement of the indemnity claims is temporarily delayed. Well informed circles say that the Turkish minister in Washington, Ali Ferrouh Bey, has given assurances of the settlement of the claims, but asks for a short delay, which is granted.

Ahmed Pasha has left Constantinople. He is going to the United States with proposals, the object of which is the settlement of the claims in an indirect manner. In the event of the failure of Ahmed's proposals, the United States government will resume negotiations with the porte.

The impression is that Ahmed will not succeed.

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PORTE VIOLATES TREATIES.

Constantinople, Thursday, May 10.—The Porte has presented a new note to the embassies announcing its intention to introduce octroi in Gallipolis. The object of this movement, it is believed, is to establish a precedent for the subsequent imposition of like duties in other towns.

It is expected that the embassies will again refuse to assent, as the measure is contrary to the treaty.

JAPANESE COURTS.

Yokohama, Japan, May 12.—The feeling of alarm among the foreigners with regard to their being placed under Japanese jurisdiction has been increased by the recent decision of a native court in the case of the Kote Waterworks company, involving a sum of nearly half a million yen.

The decision was given against Mr. Morse, of the American Trading company, who had sued the water works for non-fulfillment of terms of a loan made by him to the water works company.

Among the Japanese themselves there is going on a healthy discussion as to the character and competency of the native judiciary. This has been stimulated by the report of the government commission recently sent abroad to investigate the standing of the American and European courts. The conclusions of the commission are that Japan's judges must be better paid and given a far higher social standing before the nation can hope to place its courts upon a par with those of the Occident.

STARVING ISLANDERS.

Chicago, May 15.—A special to the Record from San Francisco, Cal., says: Letters have been received here from the bark Empire, which sailed for Adelaide, South Australia. These say the vessel called on the way at Palmerston island, midway between Tahiti and Samoa, and found the people starving. The island is seldom visited except by traders from Baratonga. Elihu Williams, a trader who owned the island, had died of starvation. His son and the rest of the people were reduced to desperate straits for food. Adelaide sent out a relief vessel.

A NEW BIBLE.

London, May 12.—The latest display of British ingenuity is a new Bible. Mr. J. K. Starley, who describes himself as a "bicycle director," of Coventry, has issued, under the auspices of Sunday School Supply company, a Bible in which the new testament precedes the old. In the preface, Mr. Starley justifies his action by saying the old testament was meant to be a "candlestick on which the new should stand," adding: "Yet we have largely made the old an extinguisher which puts out its light."

OLD GLORY OVER TUTUILA.

Washington, May 11.—Assistant Secretary Hackett has received a report, dated the 17th of April, from Commander B. F. Tilley, commandant United States naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, stating that he had that day conducted the ceremony of hoisting the American flag as symbolical of the protectorate of the United States over that island and the adjacent islands, together with the island of Manua.

The Aberenda had previously visited Manua, an island about ten hours' steaming to the eastward, where a conference was held and the king and his counsellors informed of the meaning of the arrangement by which the island had been brought under the protection of this government. The king, upon this explanation, expressed satisfaction in coming under the protection of the flag of the United States.

FAMINE SITUATION.

London, May 9.—The secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, has received the following message from the viceroy of India, Baron Curzon, of Keddleston:

"The conditions have materially improved in Madras and Mysore in consequence of the recent rains. In the remaining of the affected tracks the distress is increasing in intensity owing to the want of fodder and water, and the increasing heat. The number of persons now in the receipt of relief is 5,617,000."

Simla, May 15.—Terrible accounts are received of the distress which prevails in all the famine districts, despite the lavish distribution of funds. Fifty-eight lacs of rupees have already been expended in purchasing cattle and seeds, while the government has made a further allotment of 75 lacs of rupees.

VESUVIUS ACTIVE.

Naples, May 9.—The cable car service up Mount Vesuvius has suspended in consequence of the eruption. Four Englishmen attempted to ascend the mountain on foot and eluding the vigilance of the carbiniers, who form a cordon at a height beyond which the ascent is considered unsafe, they approached the summit. Suddenly the volcano belched forth a stream of lava and large stones, which descended upon the foolhardy tourists, who were rescued in a terribly bruised and battered condition and removed to the hospital.

PAVILION HANDED OVER.

Paris, May 12.—The United States pavilion on the Rue des Nations, was formally handed over to the exposition authorities this afternoon. The ceremony was favored by beautiful weather and attracted a very large assemblage. Speeches by United States Commissioner Peck and Commissioner General Picard were features of the occasion.

Dreyfus Again.

New York, April 14.—Captain Alfred Dreyfus left Geneva last evening and arrived with his wife in Paris this morning, says a Paris dispatch to the Herald. The government is much worried by this journey, which was quite unlooked for, and will take measures to have him leave as soon as possible, owing to its fear of demonstrations.

Australian Federation.

London, May 14.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, rose in a well filled house to-day to introduce the Australian commonwealth bill, which he described as a great and important step towards the organization of the British empire.

Plague at Port Said.

Port Said, May 14.—So far there have been 20 cases of the bubonic plague here. Of this number 13 patients have died, four have recovered and the rest are still under treatment. No further cases have been reported.

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A FORMIDABLE SHELL.

Washington, May 9.—Some facts almost startling in their importance were laid before the senate yesterday in secret legislative session at the conclusion of the regular open session. They related, it is understood, to the invention of a shell by a prominent officer of the United States navy, a shell superior in every essential quality to any now in use either by this or by any other government. The quality of penetration possessed by the shell is said to be so great that no armor now manufactured in the United States or abroad has sufficient resistance to withstand it.

The facts, which were in possession of only a few senators, were deemed so important that the senate decided to consider them in secret session.

After the navy bill had been laid aside for the day yesterday, Mr. Tillman asked for a secret session in order that he might explain to the senate why he desired the armor plate matter to be discussed in secret.

When the doors were closed, he explained that several days ago he had offered a resolution calling upon the secretary of the navy to send to the senate for its information the details of tests made by the department's officials of armor plates at Indian Head. No answer to that inquiry has been received, and in all human probability none will be received.

It seems that Mr. Tillman called at the navy department and was informed that it would be unwise at his time to make public the details of the tests he had asked for, as it would place in the hands, not of the senate, but of representatives of foreign governments, information that properly belonged exclusively to the United States. He was informed that Admiral O'Neil, chief of the bureau of ordnance, had been conducting for several months a series of armor plate tests at Indian Head, the results of which were very remarkable. A prominent official of the navy department said it is understood that tests of all sorts of armor, including the Krupp armor, had been made with a view of ascertaining their effectiveness against a new shell that had been invented by an officer of the navy. No piece of armor submitted to the test, it is understood, was able to withstand the test. The shell, fired from high power guns, penetrated the armor almost as bullets fired from a Krag-Jorgensen rifle would penetrate green wood, the difference being that the armor plates split from the point of impact. It is said this was true of the Krupp armor as well as of the other armor tested.

The shell which was so effective was not described; indeed, the navy department is guarding jealously all details concerning its construction.

The argument of Mr. Tillman is that with such a projectile in the possession of the government, the details of which sooner or later will become known to other governments, it would not be the part of wisdom for the government to enter into contracts to purchase high priced armor unless it could be so improved as to resist projectiles of the kind used at Indian Head.

Feeling that more or less of the matter concerning the tests recently made by the government would be used in the debate upon the armor question, Mr. Tillman suggested that it would be desirable to consider the subject in secret.

The senate agreed with him, and the armor plate matter will be discussed behind closed doors.

BURTON IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 11.—Colonel George H. Burton, of the inspector general's department has arrived from Havana and had a conference with war department officials this forenoon. Colonel Burton is the officer of the inspector general's department who detected the postal frauds in the Cuban service in connection with which Charles F. W. Neely is now under arrest. Colonel Burton spent half an hour in close conference with Secretary Root and then paid his respects to Adjutant General Corbin and some of the other officials of the department. He brought with him documentary evidence touching the postal frauds, and as Secretary Root was not able, for lack of time, to go over the papers, he took them with him to the cabinet meeting for further consideration.

Colonel Burton said that he had nothing to communicate to the press regarding the matter under investigation and he felt that it would be improper for him to talk of the injury at all at this stage, save to the officials of the government. He wished it understood that up to the time he left Havana the inquiry into the postal frauds had been conducted by himself and the United States postal authorities had had nothing to do with it.

It is expected that the state department will take part in the extradition proceedings in the Neely case assuming that the New York authorities are disposed to honor General Wood's demand for the surrender of Neely. The actual warrant of surrender must be issued by the state department and in some instances the department has undertaken to pass judgment upon the question as to whether a prima facie case had been established sufficient to warrant the granting of the request. In view of the official character of the investigation in Neely's case, however, it is said that the department's action will be purely formal.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Washington, May 11.—The house committee on foreign affairs has acted favorably on the joint resolution authorizing the President to invite Great Britain to join in the formation of an international commission, four from each government, to consider the diversion of waters along the boundary of the United States and Canada. The inquiry is designed particularly to ascertain the effect on the level of the Great lakes caused by improvements at the Welland canal, Sault Ste. Marie canal and Chicago drainage canal. The inquiry covers the entire lake region, including all the waters of the lakes and rivers whose waters flow by the river St. Lawrence to the Atlantic ocean. The joint resolution has already passed the senate.

POSTAL INCREASES.

Washington, May 9.—A statement of the gross receipts at 50 of the principal postoffices, for April of this year, as compared with a similar period of 1899, shows an increase of $255,655. The increase at some of the postoffices was as follows: New York, $90,811; Chicago, $43,225; Philadelphia, $43,011; Boston, $13,250; St. Louis, $8,785; Cincinnati, $10,563; Brooklyn, $36,258; Baltimore, $2,882; San Francisco, $4,065, and Pittsburg, $5,085. The largest percentage of decrease was at Lowell, Mass., 67.5 per cent.

For Mrs. Lawton.

Washington, May 9.—A bill giving the widow of the late Major General Henry W. Lawton, a pension of $50 per month has been reported to the senate from the committee on pensions.

Adjourned.

Washington, May 14.—The supreme court to-day adjourned for a week without announcing a decision on the Kentucky governorship case.

SENATOR CLARK RESIGNS

As Senator, Gracefully Retires and Receives Congratulations.

Washington, May 15.—Senator Clark, of Montana, to-day announced his resignation from the United States senate, as follows:

"Acting upon my own judgment and holding no one responsible for the result, I have concluded to place my resignation in the hands of the chief executive of Montana, and I here submit a copy of a letter addressed to him under date of May 11, and which is now in his hands."

The letter is of considerable length. Some of the most striking paragraphs are the following:

"None of the charges effecting my personal honor, or which alleged that I had personally been guilty of corrupt practices, have been sustained by the finding of the committee.

"Conscious of the rectitude of my own conduct, and after a critical examination of all the evidence taken by the committee; convinced that those friends who were so loyal to me during that bitter contest did not resort to dishonorable or corrupt means to influence the action of the members of the legislature in their choice of a senator; yet I am unwilling to continue to occupy a seat in the senate of the United States under credentials which its committee has declared rests for their authority upon the action of a legislature which was not free and voluntary in its choice of a senator.

"Self respect and due regard for the opinion of my associates, and a sense of duty to the people of the state of Montana, demand that I should return the credentials under which I am acting as one of the representatives in the senate of the United States."

Upon the presentation of his letter Senator Clark said:

"Mr. President, I desire in retiring from the senate to state that I have here formed some warm friends, which I regret to leave. I have received from the honorable presiding officer the most courteous attention. I am deeply sensible of the generous sympathy and support of almost all of my Democratic colleagues, and for the cordial good wishes of a great number of Republican friends I wish to express my profound gratitude."

Washington, May 15.—A sensation was sprung in the senate to-day soon after the body convened. Scarcely had the routine business been concluded when Mr. Clark (Mont.) rose and addressed the chair on a question of privilege personal to himself. Mr. Clark said:

"It had not been my intention to disturb the recognized traditions of this most honorable body by intruding my opinions upon any questions that might arise for consideration during the present session; but the question called up to-day for discussion so vitally concerns my own interests and the interests of the great state which I have the honor in part to represent, that I shall ask the indulgence of the senate while I, as briefly as possible, submit some remarks, referring first to the character of the investigation; second, to the majority report of the honorable committee on privileges and elections which has submitted findings adverse to the retention of my seat in the senate; third, to the conditions existing in the state of Montana for a number of years prior to my election which justified my political action, and lastly, a statement as to the course I deem best to pursue in the premises.

"It is not my desire to cast any aspersions upon the motives which actuated the distinguished senators composing the committee, and yet with the most respectful consideration for the learning, legal ability and eminent standing of these gentlemen, I am forced to the conclusion, which I believe meets with the concordance of not only a large number of senators on both sides of this chamber, but also to 80 per cent of my constituency in the state of Montana, regardless of political affiliations, that the methods of procedure in the investigation of this matter were manifestly unfair, non-judicial, and that they resulted in a verdict of the committee entirely opposite to that which would have occurred should the evidence have been confined to that which was admissible and pertinent to the issue.

"I contend that an investigation involving a seat in the highest legislative body of this nation, as well as the honor of an individual chosen for that position by the people of one of the sovereign states thereof, should be conducted in a strictly judicial manner, and that in the proceedings the established rules of evidence should be applied. It is well known to everybody that this was not the case. It is true that there was a strong effort made by the honorable senators from Alabama, Maryland, Kansas and North Carolina, at the beginning of the investigation, to exclude all the irrelevant testimony, but their efforts were unavailing.

The senators who filed a minority report expressed in sympathetic terms their condemnation of the proceedings in this respect, as well as a denunciation of the character and practices of the principal attorney, and of some of the witnesses who testified for the prosecution."

At the conclusion of Mr. Clark's speech many senators crowded around him and shook his hand most cordially. As soon as order was restored Mr. Chandler asked that the consideration of the resolution declaring the seat vacant be postponed until to-morrow, which was done.

OUR NEW WARSHIPS.

Washington, May 9.—Favorable progress in the construction of naval vessels is shown in the statement just prepared by Admiral Hichborn, of the bureau of construction and repair. The battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky at Newport News, the protected cruiser Albany at Armstrongs, England, and the torpedo boat Goldsborough, building by Wolff & Zwicker, are practically completed, less than one per cent of work remaining to be done. Other vessels nearing completion are the battleship Alabama at Philadelphia, 95 per cent; battleship Wisconsin at San Francisco, 91 per cent; the torpedo boat destroyers Lawrence and MacDonough, at Fore River, Mass., 90 per cent.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Washington, May 14.—The senate committee on inter-oceanic canals to-day ordered a favorable report on the Nicaragua canal bill as it passed the house.

There were only five members of the committee present at to-day's meeting. A motion was made to report the bill, and without debate the vote was taken. Senators Morgan, McBride, Harris and Turner voting in the affirmative and Senator Hanna in the negative.

Queen Lil Departs.

Washington, May 15.—Liliuokalani, ex-queen of Hawaii, and her retinue, will leave Washington to-day for Honolulu. Her health is much enfeebled and it is not likely that she will return to this country.

ANTI-TRUST AMENDMENT

To Constitution Favored by the Republican Members.

Washington, May 15.—The trust question led to an animated discussion in the House committee on judiciary to-day, a constitutional amendment finally being adopted by a party vote giving Congress power to define, regulate, control, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies, or combination, whether in the form of a corporation or otherwise. This amendment, and a bill restricting trusts, were framed some time ago by a special subcommittee on trusts. After many delays the work of the sub-committee was brought before the full committee today with a view of getting the trust question before the House. After several attempts to amend the resolution, which were defeated on party lines, the committee adopted it, also by a party vote, the Democrats voting in the negative.

TO STOP BLACKLISTING.

Washington, May 15.—Senator Jones, of Arkansas, has introduced a bill to prevent and punish blacklisting by railway companies, sleeping car companies, express companies, steamboat companies, telegraph and telephone companies engaged in inter-state commerce, and also to provide a civil remedy in damages for blacklisting. It is a very lengthy measure, and goes into the subject of blacklisting, and provides methods of obtaining, if not preventing the same. The corporations are directed to keep a record of employes, and every employe is entitled to see his record. The bill prohibits blacklisting for participation in a strike or labor trouble. Officers or employes of a corporation convicted of blacklisting any person are to be punished by imprisonment for not less than two nor more than ten years.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

Chicago, May 11.—Anticipation of a spirited debate on the woman delegate question brought out the largest crowd to-day that has yet attended the Methodist general conference. Over night the contending factions had burnished up their arguments and a great tilt was confidently expected. The veterans, who oppose the admission of women to the annual conference on Scriptural grounds, were ready for further aggressive warfare, as were also the champions of the woman delegates.

Rev. J. W. Butler, of Mexico, presided over the devotional services, and Bishop Fowler took charge of the business session.

In accordance with a resolution recently adopted the conference hall was draped in the national colors to-day. After the official journal had been approved a delegate from India called attention to the fact that all of the members were not American citizens, and asked to have the union jack displayed on the platform with the stars and stripes. The suggestion was greeted with shouts of disapproval, and Bishop Fowler prevented trouble by ruling it out of order.

After quiet was restored consideration of the question of admitting women as delegates to the general conference was taken up as the special order of the day.

Considerable feeling developed among the contending speakers during the discussion that followed, but before any action could be taken a motion, offered by Delegate Charles W. Smith, of Pittsburg, to postpone consideration of the matter for several days, was carried.

Delegate A. B. Leonard, chairman of the joint commission of fifteen, appointed from the Missions Society, Church Extension Society and Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society, to consider plans for the consolidation of these three organizations, then presented the commission's report. The report considers consolidation neither advisable nor practicable, but directs that the bishops nominate a commission, to consist of three bishops, six ministers and six laymen, said commission to submit its plans of consolidation to the next general conference.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

New York, May 10.—The seventy-fifth annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held yesterday. Major General O. C. Howard, president of the society, presided.

General Howard, reviewing the year's work of the society, said that no society exists which has done so much to distribute literature through the world.

A summary of the work of the past year shows that the literature of the society had been translated into 153 languages and dialects; 49 permanent publications were added to the list; the aggregate number of the seven periodicals issued by the society during the year was 2,099,500. The aggregate amount of gratuitous distributions during the year has been to the value of $16,385.54; 63,386 family visits were made and 39,319 volumes were sold or given away.

Rev. Dr. Brooks, of Chicago, stated that the immense foreign population of the cities in the northwest makes of these territories a great foreign mission field.

"There is no field so promising in the world," he said. "In Chicago alone there are 200,000 Poles with nothing to read in their native language but anarchistic tracts. A Christian tract in Polish would be read by these people with eagerness. In our great cities there are hundreds of thousands of men, women and children with little to read in their native language."

Gen. O. O. Howard was re-elected president. The board of managers were re-elected with a few exceptions.

HOWARD SURRENDERED.

Frankfort, Ky., May 10.—Jim Howard, who was named by Culton and other witnesses as the man who probably fired the shot which killed Gov. Goebel, surrendered at the jail here last night. He arrived in the custody of Sheriff Beverly White, of Clay county, and John G. White, of Winchester. Sheriff White says that Howard told him, when his name was first mentioned in connection with the assassination, that he was innocent and would surrender whenever he was wanted. White said:

"I received the warrant for Howard's arrest several days ago, but at the time I was busy. I know Jim would not run off. As soon as I could do so, I served the warrant of arrest on him. This was on the 7th inst. He came without a word."

Howard said: "I never was inside the state house square in my life till the afternoon following Goebel's assassination. I am innocent and can prove by testimony which will not be doubted that I was not at the state house when Goebel was killed."

DISASTROUS COLLISION.

Philadelphia, May 12.—Frank Lantel, a tower operator in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, stationed at the entrance of the tunnel under Twenty-fifth street, just outside of Fairmount Park, slept at his post. As a result a disastrous rear-end freight collision occurred early this morning in the tunnel, causing the death of Engineer George Loeb and Fireman George Hinchman, and it is believed five tramps were stealing a ride. Fire followed the wreck, and a dozen or more firemen were injured while fighting the flames and are now in the hospitals.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cts. a box. At Druggists' or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, NEW YORK.

ARBITRATION WAS THE PLAN

Adopted for Settlement of St. Louis' Great Strike.

St. Louis, May 15.—Cars are running regularly to-day on the Suburban Street Railway company's system, the strike having been settled at yesterday's conference. In pursuance of the agreement reached a large number of strikers have returned to work. All the police officers who had been guarding the Suburban's property were ordered to other duty today. This left the police department with a larger force of men with which to help operate the lines of the St. Louis Transit company and guard the laborers of the street department, who to the number of several hundred were engaged in removing obstructions of various kinds and debris from the tracks all over the city.

All the lines in operation yesterday were running cars by noon with more regularity than on any day since the strike began. Obstructions on the tracks of the Bellefontaine line kept that road blocked. The other divisions of the Transit system that have not moved a car since the strike began are the Easton avenue, Fourth street, Broadway, Olive street, Grand avenue, Vandeventer avenue, Taylor avenue, Jefferson avenue, Cass avenue, Northern Central, Union, Mound City, Southern Electric, Cherokee, Tower Grove and Market street.

By the agreement entered into between General Manager Jenkins, of the Suburban road, and George W. Woodworth, chairman of the grievance committee, which settled the strike, all differences were submitted to arbitration.

The trolley wires of the Laclede avenue line of the St. Louis Transit Co. were cut in two places between Theresa and Spring avenues sometime during night. Eleven union street railway men are locked up at the eighth district station are locked up at the Eighth District station suspected of complicity in the offense. Several of the union men arrested were armed with revolvers and one of them had rubber gloves and steel wire saws. Several other men were arrested for carrying revolvers.

Two men were seen cutting trolley wires in Jefferson avenue. The police fired several shots, but the men escaped. The wires had been in several places.

Losing Strength.

Kansas City, Mo., May 15.—Street car strikers continued to lose strength, and to-day there was hardy a semblance of a strike on the Metropolitan lines. All lines are being operated without the least friction.

Philadelphia, May 14.—The third week of the strike of men employed in the building trades of this city for higher wages and shorter hours opened with a suspension of hostilities between the Allied Building Trades Council and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the two organizations of workmen that have been at odds since a few days after the beginning of the strike. The truce will last a week pending negotiations between the unions. Out of the 10,000 strikers this will return 1,000 to work.

With respect to the strike between the employers and the men, the situation remains the same. The men are holding out and in some instances employers have signed the scale. Work on the National Republican convention hall is not being interfered with and is progressing satisfactorily.

FRAUDS IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 14.—A scheme by which the city of Chicago has been defrauded out of sums aggregating $200,000, according to Chief of Detectives Colleran, has been unearthed by detectives and two men are now in jail charged with conspiracy while seven others are under surveillance. Clarence M. Wolfe and George W. Piggott, employes of the water office in the city hall, are under arrest, charged with participating in the conspiracy which, it is said, has been going on for over five years. It is alleged that Wolfe and Piggott were caught in the act of changing the dial of a water meter in the Ranier Hotel. The detectives say the alteration was part of the scheme by which the fraud was operated. During the past two months two city detectives have stood in a room seven feet square in the basement of the Ranier Hotel, looking through narrow peep holes in a fourteen inch brick wall, and waiting for evidence. So conclusive is the showing against the men arrested that they have confessed their guilt.

The scheme is simple enough for any person connected with the water department. By breaking the cap of a water meter the conspirators had no difficulty in changing the hands on the dial so as to cut down as much as desired the record of water used.

In thousands of instances within the past few years this has been done, according to Chief of Detectives Colleran. Superintendent Nourse, of the water offices, places the city's loss at $100,000 for the past five years, while Captain Colleran doubles it. There is no way of ascertaining the amount except by comparing records, and this is so tedious that it will take many days to get correct figures.

GATES HAS RESIGNED.

New York, May 11.—Changes of a sweeping character in the affairs of the American Steel and Wire company were announced yesterday after a session of the board of directors.

John W. Gates resigned the chairmanship of the board of directors and is now on his way to Europe. He is succeeded by Alfred Clifford, of Chicago.

John Lambert, the president of the company, resigned in favor of William P. Palmer. Isaac Elwood resigned as chairman of the executive committee, and his place is taken by William Edenborn.

The office of treasurer, made vacant by the elevation of Mr. Clifford, is filled by the election of F. L. Watson. Henry W. Seligman and Frederick Strauss, both of this city, who resigned from the directory last Monday because of their opposition to Mr. Gates and his policy, are succeeded by Randall Morgan of Philadelphia and Herman Sielcken of New York.

Forest Fires.

Parkersburg, W. Va., May 9.—Forest fires raging in Webster county destroyed over two million feet of fine timber in the stick and sawed, and burned up two of the largest lumber mills in that part of the state. Stout & Co. lost one million feet and T. W. Blankenship lost one million feet, together with their two mills. The loss will be close to $80,000.

Gen. Bragg Injured.

Fond du Lac, Wis., May 9.—Gen. E. O. Bragg, former commander of the famous Iron Brigade, was thrown from his horse and seriously injured to-day. He is 74 years old.

BOER ENVOYS HAVE ARRIVED

May Ask the United States to Assume Protectorate Over Transvaal.

New York, May 15.—The steamship Maasdam, with the Boer peace envoys on board, arrived to-day. The revenue cutter Hudson, with the reception committee on board, went down the bay to meet and welcome the delegates. Among those on board were William Van Rensselaer, ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, Alderman Kennedy, Theo M. Banta, Councilman Oakley, P. Louter Wessels, Charles D. Pierce, consul general of the Orange Free State, Alfred Chassaud and Bernard Voute.

The cutter escorted the Maasdam up the river to the docks in Hoboken. On board the steamer, Judge Van Hoesen welcomed the envoys, saying:

"We are a committee of citizens of New York, who sympathize with your country in its struggle for liberty and independence, and who wish to make your visit to the city of New York agreeable to you personally and advantageous to the nation of which you are the representatives. In the near future we will extend to you a more formal reception, but on this occasion we simply say 'Welcome.'"

Their Purpose.

New York, May 15.—According to the Pretoria correspondent of the Herald, the commission composed of Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Wolmains and representing the republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, which arrived here to-day, is empowered to take important action. The correspondent says:

"I have the highest authority for making the statement that rather than see their country conquered by England, the commissioners are empowered to ask the United States to assume a protectorate over the republics, this protectorate to tend, if desired, toward eventual annexation as territories or states.

"Secretary of State Reitz, who is rapidly breaking down under the strain he is undergoing, voiced the national hope in these words:

"'We will maintain our independence if we can. If we cannot, we will appeal to the American people to take us under their wing. Surely the Declaration of Independence is broad enough to span the ocean. Our last hope is that, having again and again carried our burden of persecution into the wilderness to escape from England, we may be permitted to deposit it at the foot of the statue of Liberty, to find peace and protection under the stars and stripes.'"

EXPOSITION FIRE AT PARIS.

Paris, May 15, 4:30 p. m.—A fire occurred at the exposition this afternoon. The flames were discovered in the basement of the Chateau d'Eau, which is intended to be one of the leading features of the exhibition.

Intense alarm was created by the blaze, as it was feared that the adjoining Salle des Fetes might become involved. The American section of the Palace of Electricity would in that case have been one of the first places to suffer.

The efforts of the firemen, however, succeeded in localizing the outburst, and after an hour's hard work the fire was extinguished with comparatively slight damage to a portion of the woodwork beneath the Chateau d'Eau and a few tapestries.

JAPAN GETTING READY.

Worcester, May 12.—Munitions of war and arms to supply 500,000 men are wanted immediately by the mikado of Japan, and he has sent one of his most trusted emissaries to the United States to arrange for arms, equipments and tools of war. His emissary is Chokuro Kadono, of Tokio, Japan, and he arrived in Worcester Thursday. He is in this country buying tools for the Japanese government and studying American methods of manufacturing implements of warfare and general construction. Kadono is reticent concerning his mission in buying arms and ammunition. He is not willing to discuss that phase of his visit to this country. He admits that he is in Worcester to see all that may be seen in the big manufacturing establishments, and he says he is sent to this country to purchase tools for his government.

The mikado is preparing quietly to put an army of 500,000 well-armed and well-drilled soldiers in the field, and within two years the Japanese army will be one of the most formidable in point of numbers and equipment of any armed force in the world. Heavy artillery to back up the forces of infantry which the mikado will put in the field before 1903, will be necessary, and the finest and most powerful make of guns will be purchased. From this country, Kadono will sail to France, and for a few weeks he will take in the Paris exposition. His principal destination will be the gun works of Herr Otto Krupp in Essen, Germany, where he will study artillery to submit the result of his observations to his government.

GROVER WAS FISHING.

Boston, May 12.—There is much indignation expressed over Grover Cleveland's failure to attend the funeral of William C. Endicott, his first secretary of war when President of the United States.

A telegram was sent to Mr. Cleveland by the family when Mr. Endicott died, inviting him to be present at the funeral because of their former official relations. To this came a response that it would be impossible for Mr. Cleveland to be present.

The Endicotts feel much hurt at Mr. Cleveland's failure to attend. They consider it a direct slight to the memory of the dead statesman that Cleveland should have preferred to fish for trout with Joe Jefferson and E. C. Benedict, while they were mourning for the dead of their family so closely associated in the political life of the former President.

THE YUKON OPEN.

Victoria, B. C., May 14.—The steamer Amur, from Skagway, brings news that the Yukon river opened at Dawson on the morning of the eighth and steamers are now running regularly from Lebarge through. Preparations are being made by several of the small owners outside the combination to carry passengers from Bennett to Nome at $75 and the Skagway Alaskan announces that the Klondike corporation, limited, the Glora, Nora and Dora, will adopt the low rate and give battle to the White Pass and C. D. company pool.

The Democrats of Skagway have issued a call for a nomination primary on the 21st preparatory to the Juneau convention one week later.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

SENATORS' DISCLAIMER HEARTILY RECEIVED

Berlin, May 15.—The cabled reports of statements made in the United States senate chamber, during the debate on the naval appropriation bill, by Senators Hale and Spooner, to the effect that the United States had no expectation of war or other trouble with Germany, have been received here with satisfaction.

The semi-official Berliner Post asserts that these declarations prove that fair minded and calmly reasoning Americans form the majority and it concludes its articles thus:

"We hope in the future that similar attacks by certain American politicians who impute to a friendly country all sorts of aggressive schemes, will be as promptly repudiated."

AT FARRAGUT'S BIRTHPLACE.

Knoxville, Tenn., May 15.—At Low's Ferry to-day the hero of Manila bay paid his respects to the memory of the first American admiral—Farragut, the hero of Mobile bay.

Admiral Dewey and his party, accompanied by various reception committees and members of the Daughters of the Revolution and many citizens, left the city this morning at 9 o'clock by boat for the birthplace of Admiral Farragut at Low's Ferry, 13 miles west of this city. Arriving there near noon, the site of the old Farragut homestead was visited. There Admiral Dewey, who served as a lieutenant under Farragut at Mobile bay, formally unveiled a marble shaft erected to mark the birthplace of the first admiral of the American navy. Upon it is engraved: "Birthplace of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, born July 5, 1801. Erected by Bonny Kate Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Knoxville, Tenn. Dedicated by Admiral George Dewey, May 15, 1900."

Following the unveiling Admiral Dewey made an address in which he paid high tribute to Farragut and recounted his associations with him. Addresses were also made by Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, representing the D. A. R.; Colonel L. D. Lyson and Judge O. P. Temple. The latter presented Admiral Dewey with a handsome miniature of Admiral Farragut. It is on ivory, in a case upon which is engraved: "Presented to Admiral Dewey on the occasion of his visit to Farragut's birthplace, Knoxville, Tenn., May 15, 1900."

The party returned to the city this afternoon where a final reception was tendered Admiral Dewey by the Cumberland Club. Admiral Dewey and party will leave this evening at 6 o'clock for Washington.

REBEL MOVEMENT.

St. Paul, Minn., May 11.—A Helena, Mont., special to the Pioneer Press says: President Tim, of the "Poh Wong Weh," yesterday sent the following cablegram to the empress dowager at Pekin through the British embassy at Shanghai:

"Unless the heir apparent, Futchun, is superceded, unworthy advisers removed and Emperor Kwangsu is restored to power, we will combine interior Chinese and raise an army."

The cablegram was signed by the association. To-day President Tim received the following reply from the embassy at Shanghai:

"Yours yesterday to empress dowager, Pekin, will be stopped here from further transmission. Considered dangerous to security of country."

President Tim asserts that thousands of dollars are being raised by the association to equip an army in China which will be marched against the empress. He declares that the revolution will be commenced this summer, and that it is already partly organized.

QUEER COINCIDENCE.

Muncy, Pa., May 9.—A strange circumstance developed yesterday in connection with the death here of Joseph Waterhouse, who was run over by a Reading freight train.

A minute before, while Waterhouse was waiting at the depot, the operator told him that there had just come over the wire from his (Waterhouse's) wife, at Wilkesbarre, a telegram asking if the report was true that he had died. She wanted to know when the funeral would take place.

Waterhouse laughed and sent his reply: "Well, I'm the liveliest corpse you ever saw." Then a train came along. Waterhouse attempted to get on it before it stopped and was thrown under the wheels. His body was cut in two.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, May 12.—Bradstreet says to-day:

The trade situation this week may be summed up in the phrase: "Inactive demand and inactive prices." While in many respects the industrial situation is easier than it was, the disturbance in the building trades continues marked, the reflex action being exhibited in unsettled demand for building materials, weaker prices for lumber and for many products used in the building industry.

Iron and steel buyers are still holding off, most of the business done being for small lots for immediate consumption. There was a slight increase of the output of pig iron during the month of April, and a small gain in furnace and other stocks.

In speculative markets dullness has been the feature, wheat, after considerable steadiness, weakening on the favorable government crop report, which is taken to indicate a yield of winter wheat 100,000,000 bushels larger than year ago, notwithstanding immense damage from winter killing in the central western states, apparently offset, however, by high condition in the states west of the Mississippi. Corn has been weaker than wheat, reflecting the less active export demand and sympathy with the lowered price of provisions, the latter due to the heavier receipts of hogs and lessened demand for pork and lard.

Relatively good reports come from the retail trade at most centers, notwithstanding the backward spring, but as yet the volume of recorded business from wholesalers and jobbers has proved disappointing. Finished cotton and woolen products remain steady, and raw cotton is even a shade higher, but wool is weaker, owing to restricted demand from manufacturers, and in sympathy with the lower prices set for many grades at the London wool sales. Primary wool markets are higher than in the east.

Relatively, the best trade reports still come from the Pacific coast markets, but better weather conditions at the south have tended to brighten trade reports from that section.

Business failures for the week number 174, as compared with 153 last week, 169 a year ago, 250 in 1898, 251 in 1897 and 265 in 1896.

Business failures for the week in the Dominion of Canada number 19, as compared with 19 last week, 21 last year, 25 in 1898, 31 in 1897, and 34 in 1896.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Toledo, O., May 15.—1:15 p. m.—It was another dull day in the markets. Nothing was moving and, while wheat was apparently lifeless, it advanced on light trades and closed in better tone. Cash wheat and May gained ¼c on the day and July gained ⅛c. Corn was dull and steady.

There was no crop news of special importance, although the Chicago operators whooped up all sorts of crop damage talk in the morning. There was nothing to it, and the attempt to get up a crop scare market failed.

Kansas wired that too much rain had fallen in some sections of the state and, unless it stopped, it would create considerable damage. The weather map showed that floods of rain had fallen in these sections to-day, and the indications are that more will fall to-night and to-morrow. Just the opposite was reported from Baltimore. There is a drought east of the Alleghenies that threatens to create havoc unless it is broken. They have had no rain for three weeks.

Wheat opened easier on the tame cables. Liverpool was easy on the opening and unchanged at the close. The continental markets showed fractional advances but the trading was dull.

Corn is lower and dull. There is a considerable movement of corn from the country, and some interior demand, but none is going to the seaboard for export. Oats were dull and there is also a big movement of Illinois oats to this market. The prospects of a big crop have caused the farmers to sell their old oats which are being dumped on the market.

Clover seed is quiet and steady, with the exception of October. The price broke again in this grade and is now selling at $5.02½. A little talk of crop damage was heard this morning, and it resulted in the sale of 300 bags at the market price.

The receipts were 112 bags. No receipts on this day last year and no shipments this or last year on the same day.

The quotations to-day are:

Corn—Cash, 39c; July, 37¾c; September, 38¾c; No. 3 mixed, 38½c; No. 3 yellow, 39c.
Oats—Cash, 23½c; July, 23c; No. 2 white, 26½c; No. 3 white, 26c.
Rye—56½c.
Clover seed, old prime, $4.70; new prime, $5.00; October, $5.02½; No. 2, $4.30.

At Chicago.

So dull was trade in wheat early to-day that a trader remarked that a Robinson Crusoe would die of ennui if compelled to stay in the pit. July opened ⅛c under yesterday at 66⅛@66¼c, because of rain in the southwest and an occasional shrink in the northwest. The selling on these items pushed the price back to 66c. The bears figured that the rain would put the chinch bugs hors de combat but pretty soon an Abilene, Kas., wire said the rain was too much of a good thing and the northwest renewed its complains of lack of rain. At this traders changed their views somewhat and recollected that Liverpool was showing strength, all of which resulted in putting July up to 66⅛@66⅜c. Receipts here were 62 cars, one of contract grade, while Minneapolis and Duluth reported 284 cars against 305 last week and 299 a year ago.

The corn market early was dull and heavy. Cables were lower, the weather excellent for planting and the speculative demand a very inferior article. July opened ¼@⅜c under yesterday at 37 to 36⅞c touched 37⅛c and then dropped to 35⅝c. Receipts here were 290 cars.

The oats market was dull and unimportant early. July opened ⅛c lower in sympathy with corn but sold a shade higher shortly afterward.

Following are the quotations from the various boards to-day:

TOLEDO.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	May 14 Close.
Wheat—					
Cash	73	73¼	73	73¼	73
May	73	73¼	73	73¼	73
July	73	73⅜	72	72¾	72⅛
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	64¾	65⅛	64¾	64⅞	65⅛
July	66⅛¼	66½	66	66¼	66¼½
Corn—					
May	36@⅛	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	36⅛
July	37	37⅛	36¼	36½	37¼
Oats—					
May	21⅞	21¾	21⅝	21¾	21¾
July	21⅞	22	21¾	21⅞	22
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	70¼⅜	70½	70¼	70⅝	70⅜
July	71⅝¾	72	71⅝	71¾	71⅞
Corn—					
May	40⅞	41	40⅞	40¾	41⅛
July	42⅜	42⅝	41¾	42	42½
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	70	70	70	70	70
July	66⅝	66⅞	66¼	66½⅝	66⅝
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	64⅜	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛¼	64⅝
July	64¾	64⅞	64¾	64⅝¾	64⅞
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	66½	66⅞	66½	66¾	66⅝
July	67	67¼	67	67⅛	67⅛
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	$11.52	$11.55	$11.52	$11.55	$11.50
July	11.62	11.70	11.60	11.67	11.62
Lard—					
May	6.92	..	..	6.92	6.85
July	6.92	6.97	6.92	6.96	6.90
Ribs—					
May	6.60	..	..	6.60	6.55
July	6.60	6.65	6.60	6.65	6.57

FINANCIAL.

New York, May 15.—Wall st.—The railroad stocks were strong but the industrials weak at the opening of the stock market. Federal Steel and Steel & Wire were exceptions in the industrial list with a recovery of a sharp fraction. Sugar also rallied from a fractional decline. Colorado Fuel, Tennessee Coal and American Tobacco lost 1 to 1⅛c. An active demand was manifest for Burlington.

The market soon adopted a strong tone on confident buying of the grangers, and heavy bear covering in the principal specialties. Burlington and St. Paul moved up 1⅝ and 1⅜ per cent respectively and Sugar, American Tobacco and New York public utilities and some of the metal stocks a point or better. Consolidated Gas advancing 2½. Realizing in the general list then began and there were shap declines in American Tobacco, Metropolitan Street Railway and the low priced steel stocks.

Consolidated Gas was carried up an extreme five points, Brooklyn Union, Metropolitan, 3¼ and other New York city stocks over a point. The sustaining influence of the advance was nullified by a break in the steel stocks. Extreme declines in the group ranged from four in American tin plate to a point in National Steel. The reaction in the general is extended to a point or over in the specialties.

Trading became more active again and prices hardened notably for Burlington, Louisville, Union Pacific, Atchison, preferred and a sprinkling of specialties. There was no news to account for the rise except the usual demand from shorts, rumors of a refunding plan in Burlington and hopes that the expected demand for gold from London would be deferred.

The market became dull at the advance and fell back. Bonds were quiet and firm.

Money on call nominally at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange, steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88¼@4.88½ for demand and at $4.84¼@4.84½ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85½ and $4.89@4.89½. Commercial bills, $4.84@4.84½. Silver certificates, 60@60½c; bar silver, 60c; Mexican dollars, 47⅛c.

New York Stock Market.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Tob. Co.	93	93⅝	91½	91⅝
Am. Steel Wire	75	76½	74⅝	75⅝
Am. Steel Wire com.	33½	36¼	33¼	34
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	107¾	110	107½	108¾
Atchison	24½	25⅝	24½	24⅞
Atchison pfd	68⅞	70	68⅞	69⅝
Am. Car & Co.	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½
Baltimore & Ohio	74	75	73⅞	74⅛
Brooklyn R. Trans.	68¼	69⅞	67⅞	68⅞
Burlington	124⅝	126¼	124⅝	125¾
Con. Tobacco Co	25½	25½	24½	24⅞
Col. Fuel	36	37	35⅞	35⅞
Ches. & Ohio	27½	27⅝	27¼	27⅝
C. C. C. & St. L	58	58	58	58
Federal Steel	36⅝	37¼	34⅝	34⅞
Fed. Steel, pfd	66	66½	64½	65⅞
Gen. Electric	135	135	135	136
Glucose	45⅝	45⅝	44	44
Hocking	36⅞	....	....	....
Hocking, pfd	64	64½	64	64
Louis. & Nash	79⅝	80½	79⅝	79⅞
Leather	11⅛	11⅛	11	11
L. E. & W. Com	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛
Manhattan	87⅝	89¼	87⅝	88⅞
Missouri Pac	57	57⅞	56⅞	57⅞
Missouri K. & T.	33	33¼	33	33¼
Northern Pac	57¼	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝
Nor. Pac. pfd	73⅞	73⅞	73½	73½
N. Y. Central	130	130⅝	130	130⅝
N. & W., com	34½	35⅛	34⅛	35
Penna	129⅛	129¼	128⅝	128⅝
Pacific Mail	29⅞	29⅞	29¼	29⅞
People's Gas Co.	98½	99⅞	97⅞	97⅞
Reading 1st pfd	54½	55	54½	54½
Rock Island	105½	106⅝	105⅛	105⅞
Rep. S. & I. C.	14½	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝
Union Pacific pfd	73¾	73⅞	73½	73⅞
Wabash	21½	21½	21¼	21½
Western pfd	79⅞	79⅞	79¼	79½
W. L. E.	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27¼

Government Bonds.

New York, May 15.—Government bonds firm.

U. S. refunding 2's when issued	103⅛
U. S. 2's registered	99⅝
U. S. 3's registered	108⅝
U. S. 3's coupons	109
U. S. 4's (new) registered	133¼
U. S. 4's (new) coupons	135¼
U. S. 4's (old) registered	114¼
U. S. 4's (old) coupons	115¼
U. S. 4's registered	112¾
U. S. 5's coupon	112⅝

Live Stock.

M. C. Stock Yards, Detroit, May 15.—The demand for live cattle is active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.75@5.10; handy butchers' cattle, $4.25@4.60; common, $2.75@4.00; canners' cows, $1.50@3.00; stockers and feeders, active and higher, $3.50@4.50. Milch cows active at $25.00@50.00; calves active at $4.00@6.50. Sheep and lambs active and higher; prime lambs, $6.00@6.50; mixed, $4.50@6.00; culls, $3.00@$3.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light runs trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.40@5.45; Yorkers, $5.30@5.40; pigs, $5.00@5.[illegible]; roughs, $4.25@5.00; stags 1-3 off; cripples, $1.00 per cwt. off.

Chicago, May 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market generally steady, including butcher stock. Good to prime steers, $5.[illegible]@5.75; poor to medium, $4.25@4.80; stockers and feeders, $3.75@5.00; cows, $[illegible]; heifers, $3.25@5.15; canners, $2.50@[illegible]; bulls, $2.50@4.25; calves, 25c to 40c above last Tuesday, $4.50@6.75; Texas fed steers, $4.00@5.15; Texas bulls, $3.25@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 17,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 25,000; left over, [illegible]; market steady to strong; top, $5.50. Mixed and butchers, $5.15@5.45; good to choice heavy, $5.30@5.50; rough heavy, $5.15@5.[illegible]; light, $5.05@5.40; bulk of sales, $5.30@5.40.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, May 15.—Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade)—Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; market barely steady; Yorkers, $5.30@5.35; mediums, $5.50; pigs, $5.15@5.20; stags and roughs, $3.75@5.00.

East Buffalo, May 15.—(Elrick Bros.' Special Report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, none; feeling firm. Hogs—Receipts, 10 cars; market steady; Yorkers, $5.40@5.50; mediums, $5.55@5.60; heavy, $5.[illegible]@5.62½. Sheep—None on sale; feeling firm.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, May 15.—Eggs were weak and lower to-day. The receipts are light and the demand moderate. Butter was also weak, but the price remains the same. The receipts are light.

Quotations to-day were:

Country Prices.

(Corrected Daily by The Toledo Cold Storage Co.)

The country receipts of butter are of good quality. Prices are weak in better grades, but poorer stock still maintains a good price. Exports from New York and Boston are still pretty heavy.

The egg market is weakening, and we look for lower prices the latter part of the week. Storage people are not buying as heavily in the country.

Cheese is on the decline, and one of our country correspondents writes that he looks for 8c cheese soon.

Receipts of live poultry continue light. Eastern prices have made a slight advance.

Country prices to-day are:

Butter—No. 1, 14@15c; no grade, 11@12c.
Eggs—Fresh stock, 10½@11c; dirties, [illegible]c.
Cheese—9@10c.
Fine Poultry—Chickens, 6½@7½c; cocks, 3½@4½c; springs, 12@14c.

New York Produce.

New York, May 15.—Butter—Receipts, 10,016 packages; western creamery, 16@20; factory, 13@15½. Cheese—Receipts, 10,712 packages; weak; fancy large white, 10¼@⅜; fancy large colored, 10¼; fancy small white, 9¾@⅞; fancy small colored, 9½@¾. Eggs—Receipts, 21,562 packages; dull; storage western at mark, 12¾; regular packing at mark, 11½@12½; southern at mark, 11@12. Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3 15-16; centrifugal 96 test, 4 7-16; molasses sugar, 3¾; refined, steady; crushed, $5.55; powdered, $5.25; granulated, $5.15. Coffee—Quiet; No. 7 Rio, 7¾.

COTTON.

New York, May 15.—The cotton market opened steady with prices 1 to 5 points higher and showed a fair degree of stability during the forepart of the session on local covering and cessation in the general selling of yesterday. The primary cause of the rally lay in firmer English cables than expected in view of last night's heaviness here. The better feeling on the other side was said by private cables to have originated in New York buying orders, leading to a scurry of smaller shorts for safer ground. Later advices showed a partial relapse.

Cotton futures opened steady. May, $9.60; June, $9.47; July, $9.45; Aug., $9.17; Sept., $8.35; Oct., $8.07; Nov., $7.89; Dec., $7.88; Jan., $7.88; Feb., $7.89; March, $7.[illegible].

New York, May 5.—Cotton spot closed quiet; mid ups, 9 13-16; mid gulf, 10 1-16; sales, 500 bales.

WOOL MARKET.

New York, May 15.—It was not a brisk week in domestic wool, however. The sales in the principal markets amounted to 1,911,000 pounds domestic and 621,000 pounds foreign, aggregating 2,532,000 pounds, as compared with 1,985,600 pounds domestic and 713,000 pounds foreign, aggregating 2,698,600 pounds for the previous week. The total sales since the first of the year amount to 65,750,200 pounds domestic and 23,337,800 pounds foreign, aggregating 89,138,000 pounds, as compared with 101,637,500 pounds domestic and 39,155,700 pounds foreign, aggregating 140,793,200 pounds for the corresponding period last year. This shows a decrease in the sales from those of the same period of last year of 51,655,200 pounds.

The price of Ohio wool is:

XX, etc.	36@37	⅜ blood comb.	[illegible]
X	33@34	¼ blood comb.	[illegible]
Unmer'table	26@27	Coarse comb.	29@30
Fine unw'shed	25@26	½ blood comb.	[illegible]
Fine Delaine	[illegible]	⅜ blood comb.	30@31
½ blood comb.	34@35	¼ blood comb.	[illegible]

Michigan and Wisconsin.

WASHED.

X and XX	[illegible]
Unmerchantable	[illegible]
Fine Delaine	[illegible]
½ blood combing	[illegible]
⅜ blood combing	[illegible]
¼ blood combing	[illegible]
Coarse combing	[illegible]
½ blood clothing	[illegible]
⅜ blood clothing	[illegible]
¼ blood clothing	[illegible]

Missouri, Illinois and Iowa.

UNWASHED.

Fine	[illegible]
½ blood combing	[illegible]
⅜ blood combing	[illegible]
¼ blood combing	[illegible]
Com'on combing	[illegible]
Braid combing	[illegible]
½ blood clothing	[illegible]
¼ blood clothing	[illegible]
⅜ blood clothing	[illegible]
Coarse clothing	[illegible]

Indiana and Kentucky.

⅜ combing	[illegible]
¼ combing	[illegible]
Com. combing	[illegible]
Braid combing	[illegible]
Medium short combing	[illegible]
⅜ clothing	[illegible]
¼ clothing	[illegible]
Low clothing	[illegible]
George & So.	[illegible]

Texas.

Fine, 12 months	[illegible]
Fine, medium	[illegible]
Medium, 12 months	[illegible]
Fine and fine med. spring, 6 to 8m.	[illegible]
Medium spring, 6 to 8 months	[illegible]
Fine and fine medium, fall	[illegible]
Medium, fall	[illegible]

Kansas and Nebraska.

Fine, choice	[illegible]
Fine medium, choice	[illegible]
Medium, choice	[illegible]
Quarter	[illegible]
Fine, average	[illegible]
Fine, medium average	[illegible]
Medium average	[illegible]
Quarter average	[illegible]

Dakota.

Fine, choice	[illegible]
Fine medium, choice	[illegible]
Medium, choice	[illegible]
Quarter	[illegible]
Fine, average	[illegible]
Medium, average	[illegible]
Fine medium, average	[illegible]
Quarter average	[illegible]

LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville, May 15.—The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

1899 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 5.50@[illegible]
Trash (sound)	4.50@6.00
Common lugs	6.00@[illegible]
Medium lugs	6.50@[illegible]
Good lugs	7.50@[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	7.50@[illegible]
Common leaf	8.00@[illegible]
Medium leaf	8.50@[illegible]
Good leaf	10.00@[illegible]
Fine and selections	12.50@[illegible]

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 5.00@[illegible]
Trash (sound	5.50@[illegible]
Common lugs	6.50@[illegible]
Medium lugs	7.50@[illegible]
Good lugs	8.00@[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	8.00@[illegible]
Common leaf	8.50@[illegible]
Medium leaf	9.50@[illegible]
Good leaf	11.00@[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

DARK.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ [illegible]
Trash (sound)	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	5.00@[illegible]
Common leaf	5.25@[illegible]
Medium leaf	6.00@[illegible]
Good leaf	7.00@[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

Unsound, or defective in condition, length or color, or mixed packages, from 1c to 3c lower.

Oil Market.

Pennsylvania	$1.48
Tiona	[illegible]
Barnesville	[illegible]
Corning	[illegible]
New Castle	[illegible]
North Lima	[illegible]
South Lima	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]